PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,026—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1893.

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Times and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, Rail Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

PORT.

OLD TAWNY, delicate and soft ..... Rs. 44 8
Old Crusted, an excellent Wine ..... " 44 8
†INVALID'S, Choice Old ..... " 32 8
White Port ..... " 31 0
Dessert, black capsule ..... " 20 4
FULL BODY, Red do ..... " 24 12
†Spanish Port ..... " 20 4

† Cases of 2 doz. Pints, Rs. 2 extra.
Discount 5 per cent. for Cash.

RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	6033	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	23rd "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan. 1894.
B.I. BALLARAT	6743	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th "
†* GANGES	4280	800	C. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	6013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* GANGES	4280	800	C. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6962	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3059	600	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ARGAN	2125	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6958	1000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3059	600	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4112	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Tuesday 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

13th Dec. 27th Dec. 24th Jan.
16th Jan. 7th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Morea	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1893 at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Maangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, †Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

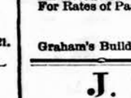
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1893. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,514	13th Jan., 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 21, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS:—

		Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of 50	5	0
L'AMISTAD, Regalias	" 50	7	0
DONA ANNA, Imperiales	" 50	15	0
BOCK'S AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	" 50	18	0
Do. do. Marcelina ...	" 50	18	0
Do. do. Delirios	" 25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina.	" 100	36	0
LA CAROLINA, Bouq. Carolina.	" 25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES, Del....	" 25	15	0

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4 0	per 100
TRABUCOS	" 3 12	"
COQUETAS	" 3 8	"

TRICHINOPOLIES.

Fresh Stocks just opened out, of the very Finest Tobaccos procurable. A single trial will more than prove the assertion.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS of all the leading Brands in Stock.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

EASTON'S SYRUP
OF
PHOSPHATE OF IRON,
QUININE & STRYCHNINE.

(Prepared with the greatest care and uniformity.)

An invaluable remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates.

This preparation has become very popular as a general Tonic in Anæmia and Cachectic disease, and is extensively administered at Netley to Invalids from the Tropics. In India it seems almost a specific agent in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over-mental exertion and the depressing and debilitating influence of the climates.

Dose for Adults.—A teaspoonful in water, or sherry and water, two or three times a day.

Per bottle—Cash, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8; Credit, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.

PREPARED BY TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD

Of great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of ferruginous preparations.

Dose.—One teaspoonful two or three times a day. For Children, 10 to 30 drops.

Per Bottle—Cash, Re. 0-14 and Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-11.

PREPARED BY TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

IODIZED PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA.

The addition of the Iodide will be found to greatly enhance the curative properties of the Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. It is of the greatest possible value in all cases requiring treatment for secondary symptoms and in scrofulous or other diseases of the skin, and also in chronic rheumatism.

In bottles—Cash, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-0; Credit, Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 4-8.

PREPARED BY TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and CHRISTMAS Sent by next Mail in order to reach London in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

CUMBALLA HILL, KEMP AND CO., LD., BYCULLA.

WHAT TO DRINK? WHY,
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE-BOTTLE" WHISKY,
and you'll not regret it!!
"There's not a headache in a hogshead of it."—*Shakespeare*
Send Cash along at once—Rs. 33-12-0,
and try a case.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
Local Retail Agents:—BEYNON & CO., Esplanade Road.
To be obtained of our Agents in every Indian Station.

NOVELTIES IN 'XMAS PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have this year imported a most extensive selection of Articles, especially selected, for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTATIONS.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
OILMAN'S STORES,
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
DIAMOND, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE,
TOYS IN VARIETIES,
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS.

NEW MACHINERY having been Erected, we are now Bottling our Waters at the high pressure of 150 lb. to the square inch, which is 30 lbs. higher than the pressure usually used.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS!!

WHAT more acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT can be sent to Friends at Home than some of our Renowned

BAHADUR CIGARS.

On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty-paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address to the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.

These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.

To ensure Punctual Delivery all Orders should be received by us not Later than 30th inst., when they they will be Forwarded by the Home ward Mail of that date, in time for Delivery before Christmas.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS

KÜPPER'S PILSENER

IS THE VERY BEST BREWED IN GERMANY,
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT,
IS THE VERY FINEST OF GERMAN BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS:—BEYNON & CO.,
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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
PEARLS.
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,
DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

THESE Cards are second to none in Elegant designs, Neat style, and Tasteful wordings. In great many Varieties of series to select from, BOOKLETS and TOYBOOKS for Children are also on hand. We respectfully Solicit an early Inspection. CARDS in PACKETS of 20 and 25, Annas 6 and 8.

73, HUMMUM STREET. MADON, SONS & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.
NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
SOFT FELT FAWN,
SOFT FELT BROWN,
SOFT FELT BLACK,
CLERICAL SOFT FELT,

FROM Rs. 6-12.

BAG TOP CAPS ..... Rs. 3.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & CO., (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

AN
ICEBERG
IS A PRETTY COOL THING BUT IT ISN'T A PATCH
ON
"FRUIT & HONEY."
TOBACCO
WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE
30 PIPES A DAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THOS. OGDEN, LD.

Procurable from all Stores and Dealers throughout India.
Retail of all Respectable Dealers.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVT. PLACE, CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND HYPPODROME
OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
(OPPOSITE THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES),
ON THE ESPLANADE.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

Novel and Wonderful Performances !
Rich and Imposing Costumes !
SIDE-SPLITTING FUN AND FROLIC
BY THE CLOWNS.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 2nd DEC., at 3-30 P.M.

Tickets can be had at the BOX OFFICE, from 11-30 A.M to 10-30 P.M.

ADMISSION :—Private, to seat Four, Rs. 16 ; First Class, Rs. 3 each; Second, Rs. 2 ; Third, Re. 1; and Gallery, 8 annas.
Zenana Seats for Native Ladies, Re. 1.

Children under 12 years, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to all Classes, except Gallery.

J. N. PAUL, Proprietor. A. L. GHOSAL, Manager.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER.....Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 1ST DECEMBER,
"THE MAGISTRATE."
Re-appearance of Mr. LYNN HARDING.
Mr. H. KITTS as "The Magistrate."
Mr. Geo. Mallett, Miss Stella Leigh and Mr. D. C. Smith in Prominent Parts.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 2ND DECEMBER,
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS,
"WALKER LONDON."
After Each Comedy, New Novelties Every Evening.
Watch To-morrow's advertisement for Next Week's Popular Bill !
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 12 ; Stalls, Rs. 3 ; Second Seats, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS,
Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Business Manager : HARRY PYNE.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA ! !
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 Noon ; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
Pitman's System.
SPECIAL CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN
(Four Months' Course).

ALL Applications for 1894 Session should reach the College by the 5th January. Prospectus, with Application Forms, to be had at the College, or at Messrs NORMAN & Co., Booksellers, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
PADDY & DALL GRINDING MACHINES.
And POUNDING MACHINES
FOR HAND WORK AS WELL AS
CATTLE POWER AND STEAM POWER.
PRICE :—Rs. 75 TO 300.
Apply to the Sole Inventioner,
MAHAMADBHOY CASSAMBHOY NATHABHOY,
MAHIM BAZZAR, MAHIM,—BOMBAY.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to intimate that he is now Registering Orders for
CHRISTMAS CAKES, MINCE PIES, PLUM PUDDINGS, &c.

Also that he has OPENED the WILTSHIRE DAIRY in connection with his Bakery, where Milk, Butter and Cream may be had at favourable rates. Having *his own Milch Cattle* the absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce may be relied on.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of ABDOOLALY ALLADIN, late of Bombay, Daudi Bora Shia Mahomedan, Deceased.
BAI JAWERBAI, Widow, and HIPTULLABHAI ABDULALLI, Son of the said Deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22rd Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court a Bombay.

W. LANE, The 23rd Day of November, 1893.

Messrs. DIKSHIT and HIRALAL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES, BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

THE Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay, invites Sealed Tenders for the Supply of the undermentioned articles for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1894, and ending on the 31st March, 1895, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay :—

1. Spirit of Wine.
2. Beef Buttock free from Bones and Fat.
3. Covering and Dammering Cases and Casks.
4. Straw Rice.
5. Dealwood Cases.
6. Country Medicines, &c.
7. Mutton Suet.

2. The forms for Tenders can be obtained on applications to the Undersigned, and the Tenders for each class named above should be forwarded separately.
3. Tenders duly sealed and endorsed "Tenders for..... ....." will be received up to the 9th January, 1894, at 12 Noon, precisely.
4. Sample should accompany Tenders, and specimens of the articles required can be seen at the Depot.
5. No Tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given and unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest money in Treasury Receipt to the extent specified at the foot of each schedule.
6. A security Deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent of the estimated value of the contract.
7. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the owest or any Tender.

By order
MEDICAL STOREKEEPER
to Government.
Bombay, 21th November, 1893.

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FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 2 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
" ... 7 ... by 4 ... " ..... " 0 12 "

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

On account and risk of Esmail Hubib and Co.—
4 cases penholders.
On account and risk of Framji Shapoorjee—
1 case leather pickers.
On account and risk of Md Alli Goolam Hoosein.—
2 cases 200 gross brass chain.
On account of the concerned
1 case Millionaire Banks.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong brown waler gelding, about 7 years old, quiet in saddle and harness, splendid trotter, and very fast in harness ; has been hunted last Season.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 strong victoria with fixed coach-box.
1 bay Arab, strong and quiet, goes well in harness.
1 Gujrat cow and calf.
1 Fox-terrier.
1 strong landau.
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding, 7 years old, fast and strong, goes in single and double harness.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores, consisting of horse shoes, rails, cast-iron, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and files, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower-vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of F. DARLING, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, December 1, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Row, Fort, next to English Hotel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, a sweet toned ebonized square pianoforte by Rose and Co., Hinks' lamps, China flower vases, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of Mrs. M. COOPER.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece'goods and the following :—
A lot of gentlemen's, ladies' and boy's straw hats, oil papers waterproof cloth, waterproof coats and 128 bundles Japanese matting, each 40 yards long.
About 900 tins Ogden's tobacco.
30 boxes each 56lb. Pekoe Fanning Indian Tea.
1 case mechanical toys.
5 cases, each 4 Dozen Italian butter.
38 pairs carriage lamps.
115 gallons port and Spanish port.
104 " " Cadiz sherry.
A quantity of furniture consisting of dumbwaiters, glass door cupboards, office table single cots, marble top tables bentwood chairs sideboard chiffonier, camp tables, marble, top counter bar, copper utensils glass, crockery, lamps.

AT 2 P M

1 strong second hand double seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria in good order
1 strong serviceable landau
1 light strong built dog cart.
1 Jafferabad cow in milk, giving 10 seers of milk daily.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of surplus plant and machinery belonging to Messrs. Glover and Co., Contractors for Tansa Works, at Atgaon.
On TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Atgaon, the following plant and machinery, viz., blocks of size, steel and iron trolly wheel, axles and pedastals, trollies with steel frames, bellows of sizes, English steel hammers, small and large sootkies, steel butts, quarry and ballast hammers, carpenters' and miscellaneous tools, picks and powrahs, iron tanks, road lorry with cast iron wheels 5 tons, bullock tongs, Avery's 5 feet beam scale with tripod and weights, boiler tubes, tables, chairs, almiras, &c.
Terms.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance should be paid and the machinery removed within three days from the day of sale.

GRAND OUTRIGHT SALE
of
CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (first floor) in Marine Street, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Munshi Bisansaroop Indersaroop, a large collection, of China and Japanese curiosities, consisting of hand-painted large size flower jars, vases, card plates, wall trays, powder and toilet boxes, flower-holders, silk sarries, handkerchiefs, &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, December 1, 1893.

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To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

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COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COTTON WASTE required by the Company for Twelve months, commencing the First day of February 1894. Estimated at 220 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (guns-fired), on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th November, 1893.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1893.

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EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in fifteen years' time, when it will amount, with Bonuses, to Rs. 6,500, against which he will only have paid Rs. 5,831, and was protected from the first payment of premium to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

OPTIONS.—Instead of taking the Rs. 6,500 in Cash he may have a Pension of Rs. 415-7-4 a year for life.

Or (if in good health) obtain a PAID-UP POLICY for Rs. 11,085-12-0, with PROFITS payable at death.

Premium limited to 15 years' Payments.

Yearly Premium, Rs. 388-12 ; or Half-yearly, Rs. 194 6 ; or Quarterly Rs. 97-3.

These valuable Endowment Policies are under the SUN LIFE GUARANTEED PROPORTION SYSTEM, and no Loss can occur in the event of a Policy lapsing after 2 or 3 years.

Thus, under a Ten Payment Assurance for Rs. 10,000, at the end of *two years* the Assurer would be entitled to receive a *Paid-up Policy* for Rs. 2,000, with Profits, or without, according to the original Contract.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied
By ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents, Bombay.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATINGS COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive, performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,153½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,065
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	20 pr. ct.	93
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	182 to 190
	2,000	100	20		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	210	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd
Charter Bank	40,000	225	220	7 pr. ct.	40.0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	1125	all	62	£ 3
National Bank of India	40,000	125	112½	6 pr. ct.	210
PRESS COMPANIES.			Yearly	Rs.	
Arnot	200	1,350	1,350	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs30	945
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	30	1105
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250		230
Bombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	300
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	300	300	16	130
Colaba	600	300	all		215
East India	600	1,200	1,200	20	210
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	275
Fort	400	250			1,400
French	615	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	122½
Harvey and Sabapathy	320	500	all	100	1,19.
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	450	800	500	50	450
Khangaum	750	400	all	4	675
Lakshmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	240	450	440	32½	1223xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	370
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	2,425
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	350
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,470
Muzagon	5,000	0	250	6	1,560
Monarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	125
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		1,835
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,460	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,310
Standerdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	3034
Sun Mills	1,200	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	160
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	430
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishnushankar Lukhmishankar C. Mill Co Ld.	960	800	800	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	650	1,650	1,650	90	1,40
Alliance	1,600	60	all	Rs. 15	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	52
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Uniced	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	600	600	20	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		240
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	315
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	30 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	500xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,800	1,	Rs. 40	390
Doral Mills Co. Ld.	5,008	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	350
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	30 pr. ct.	500
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	375
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	800	40	980
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	555
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	990	500	500		315
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
James Greaves	1,200	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	310
Jamshed Manufactoring Co.	1,800	250	250		150
Jewraz Baloo	2,000	1,000	1,000	35	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	600xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	610
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	154
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,800	1,000	1,000	40	827½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,425
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Muzagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Monarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,835
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,460	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	800
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,310
Standerdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	595
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	3034
Sun Mills	1,200	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	160
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	430
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Vishnushankar Lukhmishankar C. Mill Co Ld.	960	800	800	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000		
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	265
	750	50	150	7½	190
Bank Bar Bathia	300	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Crar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,220
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,025
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		600	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Ivyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70		76 no
ndian Guarantee Insur. & Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
ehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	8,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	306
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	380	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	92
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	95
Port Canning	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	447½
Princes of Wales Fireln.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Scondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Thacker & Co.	2,000	100	100	60	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	45
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	19½
			100		
			25		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5	
China Leaf	"	25-3	Nominal.
Peking Bar Gold old	"	25-2	"
Do. do. new	"	25-1	"
Australia do.	"	25-3	
Bombay do.	"	25-3	
English Sovereigns	"	15-14	
Do. Dreasos	"	15-11	
Bar Silver 17 Batteroos	"	99	
Do. 17½ do.	"	98-4	
ssian Dollars	"	103	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	102	
ve-Francs	"	100	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Rifle Club Competition, Coorla Season.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Cowasji Byramjee Atash Behram Jussan Ceremony, Churney Road, 9-30 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Kola, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned special meeting of the profession will be held in the Library Room of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of discussing the question of "Fever" as a whole.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Vishnoodass Komtass, residing at Coombharwada, has made a report to the police, that his wife, Jankee, aged eighteen years, left home about three days ago, and has not since returned. The woman had on her person gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 57.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Nushiballi Alli, a labourer, employed on board the P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, was, on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, descending a ladder to go into a hold, when he accidentally lost his footing, and fell down, a distance of about twenty feet, fracturing his collar-bone and sustaining injuries to the head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

CALCUTTA WATER-WORKS.—At a meeting of the Water-Supply Committee, on Monday last, the five tenders for one large engine capable of pumping twenty-two million gallons per day against 100 feet head were considered, and that of the well-khown firm of Messrs. James Simpson and Co., Ld., Pimlico, was accepted. They will supply a tripie expansion Worthington jet condensing engine, which will be the largest pump in the East.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	A Musical Ride ... Upton.
Fantasia	Scotland's Pride ... Arr. Godfrey.
Valse	C'est Moi ... Rose.
Morceau de Salon	Showers of Rice ... Levey.
Fantasia	Auf den Alpen ... Herfurth.
Gavotte	Genevieve ... Kia Ora.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SEASONABLE GIFT.—The editor and proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," with a loyalty well befitting the nomenclature of his journal, intends to give to each subscriber an oleograph portrait of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of York as a new year's present. The portrait of the newly-married couple is mounted on rollers, and will no doubt find a place of honour in the homes of many native subscribers to our enterprising contemporary. Festooned with orange blossoms, and the "white rose of York," the oleograph is considerably beyond the average merit of this department of art, very lifelike portraits of the recently-wedded Royal couple having been produced.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Daulata bin Dhondi, late Revenue and Police Patil of Mauze Khondbhavi, taluka Malsiras, in the Sholapur Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 394 of the Indian Penal Code; Shaik Saheb valad Isub, late stipendiary Revenue and Police Patel of Mauze Salokh, taluka Karjat, in the Kolaba Collectorate, having been removed from his office on account of grave misconduct, and Ramchandra Balkrishna Kalgaonkar, late a Stamp Karkun in the Satara Huzur Treasury, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, are declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Hindoo, aged about thirty years. On Wednesday last, the deceased arrived in Bombay from Wadi, and alighted at the Byculla station. He was much exhausted and emaciated, and could hardly walk. He was placed in the station-yard and was about to be conveyed to the J. J. Hospital by the Railway Police, when he suddenly breathed his last. His body was thereupon removed to the morgue for holding an inquest. The Coroner's Surgeon said that from the evidence he had heard, and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that death was due to the failure of the heart's action. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

INVESTITURE OF THE DEWAN OF PALANPUR.—The following ladies attended the investiture Durbar, held by His Excellency Lord Harris, at Ahmedabad, on the 28th ultimo:—Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Biddulph, Mrs. Salmon, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Hipburne, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Olivier, Miss Salmon, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Carnegy, Mrs. Lynde, Miss Lynde, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Gillespie, Miss W. Gillespie, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Carvalho, Mrs. Bourne, Miss Bourne, Miss Walters, Miss G. Walters, Miss Millikan, Miss Arnold, Miss Johannes, Miss L. Johannes, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Earl, Mrs. Anthony, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Mason, Miss Grey, Mrs. L. M. Wadia, Miss Mary Sorabjee, Miss Dr. Motibai, the three Misses Nowrosjee Vakil, Mrs. Jehangir E. Patil, Mrs. N. M. Khory, Mrs. H. A. Nanavati, Mrs. B. H. Nanavati, Miss G. J. Patel, Mrs. Jayakar, Miss Jituba Bholanath, Mrs. Krishnarao Bholanath, Mrs. Ramunbhai Mahipatram, Miss Sarabhai Maganbhai, Mrs. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, Mrs. Dinshaw Pestonjee, Miss Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, and the two Misses Dinshaw Sorabjee.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A GIRL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Turba alias Pelwan bin Mahomed Cassum and Shaikh Amin Mahinudin were charged at the instance of Haji Ahmed Bowdin with kidnapping Khateja, a minor, from the lawful custody of the complainant. From the evidence it appeared, that the first accused and the complainant are neighbours residing at the Kazi Moholla, and the first accused was in the habit of almost daily visiting the girl, who was ailing, and enquiring about her health. On the 29th September, while the complainant was away at the doctor's to fetch medicine for the girl the accused went over to the girl and giving her a pill, assured her that it would cure her, and certainly give her a deal of relief. On taking the pill the girl became unconscious and when she recovered she found herself at Rajapur, in Ratnagiri. Thence she was taken to Pabra, in the Janjira State, where she was overtaken by the complainant, who brought her to Bombay. Certain property, consisting of pieces of wearing apparel and ornaments, worth nearly Rs. 700, was found with the two accused. Some of the articles belonging to the girl were pledged with Marwarees and a Mahomedan, which the police subsequently recovered. The girl identified the property. There being no satisfactory evidence to prove that the girl was a minor, the Magistrate discharged the accused, and ordered the property to be made over to the complainant.

BANDRA FIRE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Mr J L Symons	50
Mr Ruttonsey Mulji	25
Mr Ardoseer Sorabji Kamdin	25
Mr M A D'Monta	25
Mr Framji Dossabhoy Wadia	15
Mr Abdul Gaffur Patel	15
Mr Merwanji Edulji	10
Mr Govind Kamla Patel	10
Mr Ghellabhoy Haridas	10
Mr Pranjivandas Ramdas	10
Mr Samsudin Shaik Mahomed	10
Mr Allibhoy Hasum	8
Mr Peerbhoy Hassum	8
Mr Cassum Ebrahim	6
Mr D F D'Almeida	6
Mr Bhanji Ravji	6
Mr Mahmed Gangji	6
Mr P J D'Almeida	5
Mr Liera Hossain Khan	5
Mrs Dwarkanath Appaji Nawalkar	5
Messrs. Manikji & Dadabhoy Pestonji Karanjia	5
Mr Mahomed Jan Mahomed	5
Mr Feisal Jan Mahomed	5
Mr Chandu Noor Mahomed	5
Mr Shewji Gangji	5
Mr Sailay Mahomed Nathoo	5
Mr Karimbhoy Assur	5
Mr Noor Mahomed Jeeva	5
Mr Babulbhoy Purdhan	5
Mr Kassum Punjoo	5
Mr Ahmed Ebrahim Utamwala	5
Mr Framji Dossabhoy Wadia	5
Mr J J De Almeida	5
Amount subscribed in small sums	39-12
Total	385-12
Amount previously subscribed	2,275-0
Total	2,660-12

JAGANNATH HARISCHANDRA,
Secretary,
Bandra Fire Relief Fund Committee.
Municipal Office, Bandra, 29th November, 1893.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

ANOTHER DACOITY BY HINDUS.

Marotee Luxman, Ramchandra Luxmon, and Dhondia Raghu, Hindus, were charged with the offence of dacoity, committed at Kalla Chowkey Road, Chinchpoogly, on the 12th August last. Mr. Sanders-Slater, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Slater, in addressing the jury, said the three accused formed part of a crowd of rioters who, on the 12th August last, broke open the shop of a Mahomedan, named Shaik Hamid Shaik Mahomed, situated on the Kalla Chowkee Road. The owner of the shop, who sold sodawater, silks, and sundry small articles, would state, that on the evening of the 11th August last, he went home after having closed his shop. The following day was the second day of the riots, and the complainant did not go again to his shop until the 15th August, when he found it had been broken open, and all the contents gone. Three persons, who were eye-witnesses of the outrage, would tell the jury that, on the morning of the 12th August, a crowd of Hindus numbering several hundreds, led by the first two prisoners, came on to the Kalla Chowkey Road. The rioters were making a great noise, and on coming near the complainant's shop, they broke it open, and looted the contents. One or two Hindus told the prisoners not to break the shop open, when they were twitted with the remark: "Are you born of a Mahomedan?" The first two prisoners were seen entering the shop, followed by a portion of the crowd, who carried away different articles that came to their hands. The crowd drank all the sodawater bottles that were in the shop. The third prisoner took away an argand lamp, which was afterwards found hidden in a drain near the second prisoner's residence. The learned counsel stated that, if the jury believed the evidence, they would have no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury at the close of the case for the prosecution, said there was not one witness in the case upon whose evidence they could rely. Unless they were satisfied that the prisoners had been satisfactorily identified out of a crowd of several hundreds as having been present at the dacoity they would not find them guilty. Much depended upon the identification of the globe, or argand lamp as the property of the complainant; but the jury would remember, said the learned counsel, that the globe was found not with any of the prisoners, but in an unused gutter in an open space on the flats. The prisoner, who pointed out the globe was alleged to have made a statement to a policeman, but the jury could not, according to the law, accept such a statement as true. The learned counsel asked the jury to reject any statements said to have been made to the police by any of the prisoners; and when that had been done, he contended that there was no evidence for the prosecution to justify a conviction of the accused. It was strange that, for ten days, nothing was said about the accused being implicated in the riots, until the police wanted evidence and set themselves to collect it. The learned counsel reviewed the evidence for the prosecution, and commented upon what he considered to be discrepancies therein. The learned counsel said he was instructed to call evidence for the defence to prove that the accused were not among the rioters at all.

Meherali Somjee, weaving-master in the Western India Mill, said that he lived on the premises of the mill. On the morning of the 12th August last, there were men enough to work the mill, but the outside rioters forced them to stop work about 10 a.m. Witness had a number of hands posted at his residence to protect it that morning. The third prisoner was one of the sixteen or seventeen men who assisted witness in protecting his bungalow, and he was there all the morning and until about 3 p.m., when they received news that the rioters had broken open the sodawater seller's shop. The third accused was sent by his father to see what had happened; but witness did not see him return to the bungalow. Witness received his supply of sodawater from the man whose shop was broken open.

Cross-examined, witness said the whole of the Chinchpoogly district was disturbed. One of his own men, employed in the jobbers' department, was killed; but he did not know that five Mahomedans belonging to another mill had been murdered that morning near his bungalow. Witness heard about ten minutes to 3 p.m. that the sodawater shop was broken open, and he was sure that the third prisoner was in witness's compound until that time. Witness received a report that the rioters were coming to attack his bungalow, but they did not come. Twice they passed by his bungalow before the sodawater shop was broken open. First they passed at 5-30 a.m., and afterwards at 9-30 a.m., when they broke the glasses of his windows. The whole of Saturday witness anticipated a visit from the mob.

Soorwa Bhagojee, a workman in the P. and O. Dock, said, that the first prisoners, who lived in the next room to his, was not at home all day on the 12th August last. The females of their families were collected all in one room that day, and the males in another.

Babaji Luxmon, a peon in the Customs Department, said the second prisoner lived near him, and was at home all day on the 12th August. None of the inmates of the chawl went out that day on account of the riots.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in summing up the evidence, said that he had called a witness in respect of each of the accused. The first witness proved that the third prisoner was with him all the day on the 12th August; and if the jury believed the evidence as that of a respectable man, the whole of the prosecution must fall to the ground.

The Court adjourned at this stage until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 5th and 6th Silver Spoon Competitions for the Coorla Season's Aggregate prizes, took place on Thursday morning, at 700 and 800 yards. Several very good scores were made, although some of the well-known good shots both of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers and Bo, Vol. Rifles were a little out of form.

The 7th and 8th Competitions will take place on Thursday next, the 7th instant, distances 600 and 800 yards.

The following are the scores:—

5TH COMPETITION.
700 yards.

	Score
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	35a
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	35a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	35b
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P Ry Vols	32c
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	32c
Lce-Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	30d
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	29d
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Cr-Sergt A D Little, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P Ry Vols	28
Sergt Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	18
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	16

a Handicapped 9 points: b handicapped 6 points, winner of second spoon; c handicapped 3 points; d winner of first spoon.

6TH COMPETITION.
800 yards.

	Score
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	34a
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	33b
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	28c
Lce-Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	27d
Lce-Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr Sergt A D Little, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	19
Sergt-Instr T Tuffield, G I P R Vols	16
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R Vols	15
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	retired
Lieut J E Pennock, G I P R Vols	retired

a Handicapped 6 points winner of 1st spoon; b handicapped 9 points winner of 2nd spoon; c Handicapped 9 points d handicapped 3 points.

A copy of the *Egyptian Gazette* to hand gives a description of the buildings of the British Agency at Cairo, which have just been taken possession of by Lord and Lady Cromer. At the "house-warming" the guests drove up under the large and spacious portico with massive Doric columns, ascending by a flight of marble steps into the entrance hall. An Indian servant, in the picturesque garb of an Indian bearer, directed them to the reception-rooms. These, with the aid of a wide verandah that runs the whole length of the Nile side of the house, accommodated some 300 guests without any crush. Many congratulations were showered on Lord and Lady Cromer on the beauty of their new abode, which is thus described:—"The marble walls of the entrance hall and ballroom with their Ionic pilasters and ceilings decorated with simple but exquisitely graceful traceries; the pale green silk walls of the drawing-room, relieved by a high white dado; the luxurious cosiness of the boudoir, tastefully arranged to show off to the best advantage Lady Cromer's beautiful collection of Oriental hangings; upon each and all was lavished admiration without stint."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 28th November were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Rain at Tatta 23 cents and average of three other stations 10 cents. River at Kotri on 27th, 6 feet 4 inches against 5 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Preparations for rabi crops going on; crops already sown are flourishing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—River 1 foot 6 inches against 2 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Thrashing and battai of kharif crops progressing. Rabi crops flourishing. Rain in five talukas 1 to 40 cents. Condition of agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Thrashing of kharif crops progressing. Rabi sowing continues.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain in five talukas, maximum 1 inch in Chachra. Agricultural stock healthy. Reaping of bajri completed.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 25th November 1893).—Rain for week, maximum at Gogha 3 inches 10 cents, maximum at Dhandhuka 1 inch 28 cents; for season maximum at Modasa 60 inches 93 cents; minimum at Gogha 25 inches 76 cents; total rainfall at Ahmedabad city during the season 43 inches 75 cents. Harvesting of bajri is completed and sowing of rabi crops is progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 65 cents in Halol and 29 cents in Kalol. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 25th November 1893).—Rain for week maximum at Kapadvanj 2 inches 55 cents, minimum at Thasra 93 cents, average for the district 1 inch 48 cents; for season maximum at Kapadvanj 52 inches 66 cents, minimum at Matar 40 inches 63 cents, average for the district 47 inches 79 cents. Bajri, rice and bavto reaping nearly finished. Gram and wheat sowing finished in the Anand and Borsad talukas and progressing in other talukas. Rain has slightly injured standing crops of tur, mug, math and udid in some talukas. Prospects good generally. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 64 cents in Jambusar, minium 2 cents in Broach; for season maximum 52 inches 24 cents in Broach, minimum 32 inches 60 cents in Amod. Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of Broach and Anklesvar talukas, where flowers of cotton, tur and kharif jowari have been damaged by the recent rain. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 25th November 1893),—Rain for week, slight in all talukas except in Chorasi, Chikhli and Bulsar, maximum 1 inch 36 cents in Mandvi, minimum 2 cents in Bardoli; for season maximum 72 inches 84 cents in Chikhli, minimum 39 inches 38 cents in Jalalpor. Weather improved. Cotton, jowari and pulses slightly damaged in three talukas, Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, average in the district 81 cents; for season at Dhulia 23 inches 21 cents, average in the district 35 inches 97 cents, Kharif crops slightly damaged in seven talukas by the recent rain. Cotton picking in progress. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops completed, Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Rain for week at Nasik 2 cents and at Baglan 90 cents; for season 35 inches 57 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed in all the talukas. Rabi standing crops in good condition. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° cool on the 22nd and 23rd, 1° cool on 24th, 1° warm on 25th, 26th and 27th, and 2° warm on 28th. Vapour in air excessive. Abnormal wind from north-west on 23rd: wind normal on 22nd and from 24th to 28th.

Thana.—Rain for week at head-quarter station 9 cents, for season 93 inches 95 cents; in talukas during week maximum at Mahim 37 cents, minimum at Dahanu 19 cents. Reaping of kharif crops and rabi cultivation in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain 11 cents in Panvel taluka. Reaping of crops completed. Thrashing in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 12 cents in Khed. Reaping of of varkas crops nearly finished.

Poona.—More rain badly wanted in taluka Sirur and a closing shower is also desired in the Indapur and Maval talukas; rain deficient in the Maval portion of the Junnar taluka. Standing crops are doing well except in taluka Sirur, where they are being dried up for want of moisture. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in seven talukas, maximum 1 inch 25 cents in Akola, minimum 22 cents in Jamkhed, beneficial to standing crops, but more rain urgently required. Crops withering in place for want of moisture. Reaping of bajri almost completed. Thrashing in progress. Picking of cotton and sowing of wheat and gram continue. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in two and cheaper in four talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 25th November 1893). Rain for week at Madha 3 cents; for season maximum at

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By Order,
C. H. A. GABB, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Camp of H. E. the Governor of Bombay Ahmedabad, 29th November, 1893.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

CONSOLS declined ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 98⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 108⅛. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was advanced 1/8 to 2⅝ per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining unchanged at 2½ per cent. The price of Bar Silver was ½d. lower, at 32d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities declined 3-16 per cent., to £66. The quotation for Silver in New York was still nominal with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·86 dollars. Braziers' Copper was 5s. lower at £50 5s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99½; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs. 25·16¼.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council remittances yesterday, Rs. 90,000 Bills were allotted to Calcutta, Rs. 10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 30,000 to Madras; and of Wire Transfers, 1½ lakh to Calcutta, 4½ lakhs to Bombay, and 3 lakhs to Madras, say 10½ lakhs of both media, all at 1s. 3½d., which is 1-16d. less than the highest rate obtained for extra allotments last week. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered next week. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it 1s. 3d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 33,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The New York market was also virtually unchanged, ready Mid.-Uplands being still quoted at 8 1-16 cents per lb.; while February Futures were only two points higher, at 8·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 and the figures for the present season to date compare as follows with those in the two years preceding for the same period:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's Receipts	38,000	41,000	39,000
Four days' do.	207,000	173,000	198,000
Since 1st September.	2,384,000	2,644,000	3,640,000

There has been an increase in the volume of business passing in our local Cotton market; but the feeling keeps steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have contracted for 500 new Bhownugger, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 196; while the Mills have bought 610 bales of old stuff, say 200 Julgaum at Rs. 186½; 100 each of Bhagulkote, at Rs. 168; Ahmedabad, at Rs. 188; and Bengal, at Rs. 160-3; 60 Chandor, at Rs. 190; and 50 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 177-8 per candy.

The return of fine weather over the Cotton area which was reported by Monday's telegrams, is confirmed by the messages received this morning, which advise no further rainfall in any district, but bright and seasonable weather throughout. Early arrivals in some districts of the Oomra circle will show black leaf; but otherwise the crop would appear to have received no harm from the late unseasonable rain, and at Broach, where the plants were in flower and showing bolls, the present weather might improve the Cotton yield slightly.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with only a small export business passing; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,342 bales.
Wheat	18,914 cwts.
Linseed	8,974 "
Rapeseed	816 "
Gingelly	16,904 "
Poppyseed	895 "
Groundnuts	2,501 "
Castorseed	3,480 "
Rice	29,775 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged. A December-January loading steamer has been berthed for Trieste and Venice, at about 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weaker at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of Demand being taken by the Bazaar at 1s. 3 3-16d., and for next year we heard of 1s. 3 7-16d. for Telegraphic being wanted for transfer late on in the year, but 1s. 3 3-16d. was the best rate available. Later, Calcutta rates coming somewhat weaker, and the Cash Balance at the Bank of Bengal being reported over a crore higher, and the rate of discount reduced to 4 per cent., more Silver transactions also being reported, this market has become slightly easier again, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3⅛d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	1-61¼	"

With forward Credits quoted at 1s 3 3/8d.

The usual weekly official Returns relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 22nd Nov. 1893	71,88,000
Add—Silver received during the week	1,000
	71,89,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	0,01,000
	71,88,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day having been the monthly settling day for Fours, a large business has been done at rates ranging from 105 to 105 1/8 for Money, and at 104⅞ to ⅞ for the 5th January account, Towards the close there were many sellers for Account at 104⅞; and rates left off at 105 1-16, and 104 13-16 for Money and Account, respectively. The price of 3½ per Cents has receded to 98½.

SHARES.5An advance of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas, and of Rs. in Maneckji Petit Mill shares are the only changes in our list this evening, the market having become stagnant again.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	32

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Java arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here from Bombay, this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne, having left Kurrachee, on Wednesday, at 10 p.m., is expected here to-day (Friday) afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Mail for Madagascar closes at Mauritius at midnight on Tuesday the 5th December.

Public traffic may be accepted for Mauritius at six rupees four annas a word.

Rates for Indian State telegrams to Mauritius, four rupees four annas, to Seychelles, three rupees ten annas.

Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenn Vizeu cable.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 29.

10 p.m.	78·9

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	84·6
p.m.	83·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

NUGENT—November 22, at Malvern, Europe, Lady Nugent. (By telegraph.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—November 19, at Mian Mir, the wife of Capt R F Anderson, I S C, of a daughter (still-born).
SCHAD—November 27, at Madras, the wife of the Rev F H Schad, Cuddalore, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWN—November 6, at Tellicherry, William, second son of the late George Brown, of Anjarakandy, aged 54.
DRYSDALE—November 26, at Asansol, William Drysdale, District Engineer, E I Ry, aged 42.
IRVINE—November 25, at Asansol, very suddenly, George Thomas Irvine, Engine Driver, E I Ry, aged 53 years and 5 months.
MYLNE—November 22, at Behcea, Mabel Edith (Maisie), the fondly loved little daughter of Mr and Mrs Ernest Mylne, aged 3 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1893.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN advocates at some length in the *Nineteenth Century* the creation of a Secretary of State for Asia, to whom apparently he would assign precedence over the Secretary of State for India. The Secretary for Asia would preside over a department with four Under-Secretaries, whose time and attention should be given to watching British interests in (1) Persia, the Persian Gulf, and Aden; (2) China, the Corea, and Hongkong; (3) Japan; and (4) Burma, Indo-China, the States Settlements, and the Islands, such as British North Borneo and British New Guinea. The Secretary for India would have the control of the Viceroy of India with Ceylon, Beluchistan, and Afghanistan. Why the Secretary for Asia, whose duties would be confined to supervising and encouraging, or checking the energies of four Under-Secretaries, whose business it would be to correspond with the Consular or other agents maintained in the Asiatic world outside India and Russia, should take precedence of the Secretary for India, who in the penultimate resort would control the destinies of nearly three hundred millions of the human race, it is not easy to understand. Sir Lepel admits that it is not possible in the limits of an article to fully explain or justify the proposed re-arrangement of departments. Fancy India being regarded as a departmental detail! The object in view is to reorganise our administrative and diplomatic arrangements in such a manner that every part of the Eastern world shall receive due attention from a department specially instructed and informed, instead of being left as at present to take its chance of consideration in the rare moments of leisure which fall to the lot of the Foreign and Colonial Ministers. The removal of Burma from the control of the Viceroy is advocated on the ground that its inhabitants have nothing in common with the inhabitants of India, differing from them as they do in race, language, and religion, while they closely resemble the other peoples of Indo-China. It is not clear, however, that an Under-Secretary in London would be in a better position than a Viceroy in India to cope with any difficulties that might arise in Burma. When a general rising followed the proclamation of annexation, Lord Dufferin was able without delay to send the Commander-in-Chief in India with thirty thousand of his best troops to pacify the country. A little later on he could replace the thirty thousand soldiers by twenty thousand military police enlisted in Northern India. It is to be feared that an Under-Secretary sitting in one of the rooms of the Secretariat for Asia ten thousand miles away would not be so favourably situated for observing the earliest indications of the coming upheaval in Burma, or for taking the necessary steps for dealing with it before the insurrection had time to organise itself, and choose its leaders.

The advantages to be derived from taking Ceylon from the Colonial Office and handing it over to the control of the Government of India are not stated. It is true that Ceylon might not give more trouble to the Viceroy than an ordinary Indian province; but how would the transfer be a welcome relief? It is difficult to suppose that the Secretary of State for the Colonies would feel it as a relief; he has never complained of Ceylon being a burden or a source of trouble. India would gain nothing by the new acquisition, the garrisoning of which would prove a very unwelcome strain on our scanty military resources. The proposal that the Viceroy should retain his present control over the affairs of Afghanistan and Beluchistan does not require argument to recommend it; no one has suggested that the status quo should be disturbed in either country. It is difficult to understand why the present state of things in regard to Aden should not also be maintained undisturbed. If it be true that the Red Sea fortress is as essential to the maintenance of the Mediterranean route as Malta it is not less true that while Malta is garrisoned from England, Aden is garrisoned from India, on which country it must be always dependent. Changes made merely for the sake of change are not likely to prove satisfactory; nor are they easily effected, happily. The suggestion that an Under-Secretary of State should have special charge of Imperial interests in Persia and the Persian Gulf, is not helped, but rather hindered, by the strong considerations set forth to show that the British representatives at Teheran should be chiefly composed of officers trained in the Indian political service, and conversant with the language, etiquette, and manners of the country. It is, indeed, obvious that a diplomatist whose experience has been acquired in European Courts or at Washington can not be expected to shine in Asiatic Courts, with the manners and customs of which they are not familiar, and who regard their residence there as an exile to be brought to a close as soon as possible. But if it be the case, as it undoubtedly is, that a diplomatic staff for the East can only be trained in the East and should be given no hope of promotion or distinction beyond the limits of Asia—pretty wide limits, it must be conceded—then the conclusion would seem to be that the Government of the country where alone such men can be trained, must have the first and the last word in selecting them for service in Persia, and elsewhere. Sir Lepel gives a very pessimistic description of the present situation in Persia, and if the colours be not too lurid it is to be feared that even the best trained Oriental diplomatic service could not much avail to ward off her impending doom. He tells us that the disruption of the Persian Empire is more imminent than that of Turkey, and that disaster can only be averted by the presence at Teheran of a minister of profound Eastern experience, with a staff whose acquaintance with diplomacy has not been all acquired in European capitals. It is disappointing to learn that even when we have found a paragon of ministers, and a staff equal to any emergency, their chief duty will be to hold the Shah personally to account for outrages on the lives and honour of Englishmen, victims of the violence of officers, whose conduct is the result of His Majesty's rapacity and misrule. We should like to see a nominal list of such English victims, whose very existence has been hitherto unsuspected.

But, after all, it does not matter much. Persia—in Sir Lepel's opinion—is useless to us as an ally. He bids us look to powers whose interests are identical with or similar to our own—to China and Afghanistan. Speaking with warm approval of the Durand Mission, and of the satisfactory results which it has obtained, he takes occasion to animadvert on the unfairness and want of insight displayed in many quarters a few months since, when it was the fashion to vilify the Amir, and accuse that remarkable Prince of disloyalty, and worse. As we have from time to time taken occasion to point out that this disparagement of the Amir was unjust and impolitic, we have pleasure in quoting the well-informed opinion of one who had the best means of observing Abdul Rahman under circumstances which made disguise or hypocrisy impossible. "It is only the other day," writes Sir Lepel, "that many English and Indian journals were denouncing the Amir as unfriendly, and stirring up popular prejudice against him. I then endeavoured, from personal knowledge of his character and policy, to contest this erroneous view, and suggested that it was not unreasonable that so proud a monarch as the Amir should strongly object to a Mission headed by the Commander-in-Chief in India. It would have been surprising had he not attempted to evade or decline so dangerous an honour. I urged that the sentiment and policy of the Amir were friendly to England, and that a Mission conducted by a diplomatist and not a general would be well received. This opinion has been amply confirmed by events, and I have little doubt that my friend, Sir Mortimer Durand, will be able to come to an agreement on several questions, which are now open between the two Governments." Sir Lepel adheres to the view which he has always held, that it would be advisable to enter into a defensive alliance with the Amir and undertake to recognise one of his sons as his successor and give that son the support that we have given to the father. He considers—perhaps rightly—that a treaty with well-defined obligations would be more satisfactory in the long rnn than the present indefinite understanding which pledges the honour of England without binding the Amir to anything. But, after all, there is something much more binding than signatures affixed to a piece of parchment—common interests and the pressure of a common danger. If this bond be as real between Great Britain and China, as it undoubtedly is in regard to India and Afghanistan, then Sir Lepel's second postulate, that an alliance with China to secure the peace of Asia is worth striving for, is incontestably sound.

IT was believed that having got over the obstacles raised by the local Government, the promoters of the Madras Tramway could consider their troubles at an end and proceed happily with their work. There is every reason to believe that when constructed the line will pay as well as that in Bombay, which is saying a great deal. An agitation has been got up by persons unfriendly to the Company, who have seen fit to advise the shareholders to refuse to pay the calls due on their shares. Strange to say, this advice found its way into the leading columns of a leading Madras newspaper. After a few days' reflection however, the journal in question deems it necessary to inform the shareholders that if they act upon the advice so light-heartedly given they will place themselves in the disagreeable position of being proceeded against according to law and compelled to pay all money and calls due in respect of their shares. It was strange that this result of refusal to fulfil a legal obligation which had been voluntarily incurred, had not been seen a little sooner. It would be competent for the directors under the Articles of Association to forfeit the shares, the calls of which remained unpaid, and enforce the payment of the money due. In a few cases the advice appears to have been followed, but the common-sense of the majority of the holders of the shares saved them from paying any attention to such wild advice; they paid the calls instead. It would appear that the head and front of the offending of the board of directors is, that they sit in London, and that there is not another board of directors sitting in Madras to exercise a dual control. Some such idea was in the mind of the chief promoter when the tramway project was originated, but the solicitors pointed out that the duality would lead to endless delays and friction detrimental to the best interest of the undertaking. Instead of a second board of directors sitting in Madras an advisory or consultative committee was provided in the Articles of Association. The intention was to afford the working staff in Madras benefit of local experience and advice, but it was never intended that the local committee should veto the acts of the board of directors constituted under the Articles of Association. Judging from what has been stated on this subject in the Madras papers it would appear that the Madras Committee or board assumed the role which belonged by law to the board of directors, and claimed a right of control which would have reduced the responsibility and authority of the directorate to a nullity. The active agent in this attempted usurpation is the holder of a minimum number of shares, who, it is stated, applied for the post of Secretary to the Company, and was disappointed at finding that his services were not accepted. However this may be, the small shareholders in question organised an agitation for the supersession of the London Board of Directors, and when it was pointed out that according to the articles of incorporation such a revolution would be illegal, the shareholders were advised, as we have said, to refuse to pay up their calls. That the outcry had its origin not in a disinterested desire for the protection of the interests of the shareholders, but in a spirit of unreasoning hostility to the undertaking itself, seems to be indicated by the fact that the advice to the shareholders to refuse to pay their calls found its loudest echo in the columns of the local journal, which eagerly advised the Madras Government to cancel the concession on a matter of form, which was easily rectified to the entire satisfaction of that Government. The journal in question has, we are glad to say, come to see the error of its past policy in regard to the Madras Electric Tramways Company. In a recent issue it recognises that the interest of Madras as well as of the shareholders will be best served by making the undertaking a success. It states with great candour that "every endeavour must be made to revive the confidence of Europeans and Natives alike in the enterprise." The very paper which has been hitherto endeavouring to throw obstacles in the way of the undertaking, now observes that "that since the work has been taken in hand, and nearly fifty per cent. of the value of the shares paid up, the best interests of the shareholders and the public generally will be for the tramway to be constructed by this company." That is the best advice which can be given, and it is to be hoped that it will be followed. The Indian shareholders have a sufficient guarantee that the board of directors will use their utmost endeavours to carry through the undertaking successfully, in the fact that the promoters themselves hold something like six thousand shares, and that the directors represent ten thousand pounds worth of capital.

THE Sultan of Johore, it appears from this morning's telegrams, gets off scot-free from all consequences of his amatory escapades in England, and the poor young lady with whose affections he trifled is to have no redress. His Highness during his stay in England made on offer of marriage to a Miss Jenny Meighell, of Brighton, concealing his identity under the name of Albert Baker. There is no reason to suppose that the lady laid snares to entrap a man of title. She fell in love with her admirer, and was willing to wed him. But His Highness changed his mind, and the lady with commendable promptitude took the law of him. Unfortunately for her, however, the four walls of the law were not sufficiently comprehensive to embrace Johore's monarch; for he claimed—and his claim was upheld—to be an independent Sovereign, an ally of the Queen, not her subject. It is, as Mr. Justice Wills says only on rare occasions that a foreign sovereign comes within the jurisdiction of a British court and both the Bench and Bar seem to have been somewhat troubled as to how to deal with the case. The lady's friends and counsel advised her that the Sultan of Johore's adoption of the name of Albert Baker was a waiver of sovereignty. It was also contended that the acts done by a foreign sovereign in his individual character and in his private capacity could be maintained against him. Further the learned counsel sought to persuade Justices Wills and Lawrence that the Sultan of Johore was not such a reigning sovereign as could claim immunity from the law. He had parted with several international attributes and no longer exercised them. In his treaties with England his was a protected State, and he had forfeited international rights. But on reference to the Colonial Office it was made clear to the Bench that the Sultan of Johore was in the full sense a reigning monarch, and was as exempt from the law as the King of Italy, the President of the French Republic, or the representative of any other European power. This was the purport of the finding of the court, against which an appeal was made. And now it appears that the injured lady can obtain no redress, the Court of Appeal having upheld the decision. Had the Sultan of Johore been, as the lady and her friends were led to believe, an Indian Prince, the consequences might possibly have been different.

FURLOUGH has been granted to Mr. M. H. Starling, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Crown, from November 19, 1893, to April 16, 1894.

THE next quarterly meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations has been fixed for Friday, January 5, 1894, in the Council Hall, New Secretariat, at 11 a.m.

THE Appellate Side of the High Court will be closed from Monday, December 25, 1893, to Saturday, January 6, 1894, both days inclusive. Application in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases will be received during the vacation.

THE Annual Choral Festival, at the St. Thomas' Cathedral, was held last evening, and was attended by a large congregation. The sermon was preached by the Ven'ble Archdeacon G. Lewis. A detailed report of the festival will appear in our next issue.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 28, was 415, giving a death-rate of 24·23 per annum per thousand as against 28·91 the corresponding period of last year, and 25·58 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 79 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 74, phthisis; 1, measles; 1, leprosy; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 68, affections of the respiratory organs; 19, diarrhœa; 7, dysentery; 32, still-born; 38, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 19; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 200; Hindu outcaste, 39; Musalman, 99; Parsee, 16; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 8; Eurasian, 4; European, 5; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 328 as against 328 the corresponding period of last year, and 342 the average over the past five years.

GLOWING accounts, says the *Japan Advertiser*, appear in some of the Tokyo papers of the enthusiasm and popularity earned by Miss Yanagawa Koma, a young lady of twenty-one, who recently killed a man in self-defence, and has now been acquitted by the Court. Miss Yanagawa resides with her elder brother, the head of the family, and for some time a young man named Yamamoto Yozo was admitted as a member of the house-hold. Yamamoto, however, some time ago was guilty of insulting the young lady of the house, and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUBLIN MURDER.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Noble and Means, who were arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Reid, have been discharged.

PRECAUTIONS IN LONDON.

The house in London of Mr. John Morley, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, is at present protected by the police.

THE JOHORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The appeal against the judgment in the breach of promise case, brought against the Sultan of Johore, has been dismissed.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Transports Golconda and Euphrates have arrived at Portsmouth.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S LIFE.

The infernal machines, sent to the Emperor William and Count Caprivi, were of sufficient power to annihilate the parties who opened them, and to damage the premises.

The senders have not yet been traced.

THE ORLEANS INFERNAL MACHINES.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.

A chemical analysis of the contents of the boxes which were sent to the Emperor William and Count Caprivi from Orleans, proves them to be only inferior gun-powder, and the mechanism to be scarcely adequate to explode them.

DISCOVERY OF EXPLOSIVES AT MARSEILLES.

A quantity of apparatus and explosives has been discovered in a secret tunnel at Marseilles. Two Anarchists, the owners of the premises, have been arrested.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

M. Spuller has undertaken the task of forming a new Ministry.

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, with the homeward Indian mails of the 25th instant, arrived at Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday.

THE VICEROY AT BHAMO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at Bhamo, on Wednesday.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand will probably take three months' leave to England.

GENERAL BRACKENBURY.

There is no truth in the report, which has lately obtained currency, that General Brackenbury intended resigning his appointment forthwith.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Ellis, on return from Kabul, joins his new appointment of Deputy Quarter-Master General, and reaches Calcutta on December 4.

Colonel Evans, 43rd Gurkhas, lately officiating as Colonel-on-the-Staff at Cawnpore, will act for General Palmer, as General Commanding the Allahabad Division, when the latter takes up the officiating Command of the Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Henry, R.E., Military Works Department, proceeds at once to Quetta, to assume the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, in place of Colonel Jeffreys who takes short leave, and then joins the Army Head-quarters as Assistant Adjutant-General on Colonel Murray vacating in January.

A SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE DACOITS AND THE POLICE.

The despatch of fifty sowars of the 2nd Bengal Lancers from Bareilly to the Budaon District was hastened by the news of a somewhat serious skirmish between the police and the dacoits. The latter has been about for some time, and on the 25th instant the Budaon police, under the District Superintendent, came across a band of them just inside Shahjehanpur limits, nearly opposite to Kampil, a thana of the Farrukhabad district. At a place studded with a thick jungle the collision occurred, and the dacoits were dispersed, but not before one constable had been killed and one head constable and two constables wounded.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The Opium Commission recorded the evidence of native medical officers. Nearly all of them were in favour of the use of opium, the bulk of testimony being on all fours with that already given by the advocates of the drug for medicinal and other purposes.

Dr. James Wallace, a private practitioner, was also examined. He spoke in support of anti-opiumist theories.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Excise Commissioner, Bengal, also examined, gave evidence as to the licensing system, and quoted figures showing a considerable decrease in the consumption of the drug during the last decade.

THE ST. ANDREWS' DINNER.

The annual St. Andrew's dinner was held at the Town Hall, to-night. The attendance was very large, and the usual loyal patriotic toasts were proposed and responded to with the greatest enthusiasm.

THE PRABHAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JUNAGADH, Nov. 30.

On Wednesday, the Magistrate examined Mr. Vaz at great length. After his examination counsel for the defence said that in consequence of the course taken by the prosecution, in respect of Mr. Vaz, and what passed between him and the Court on Tuesday, and the course adopted by the Magistrate in examining Mr. Vaz, he would not cross-examine any more witnesses before him.

The prosecution then called Uttamchand Khushal, who deposed to having seen one of the accused sending a tin of kerosine oil from his shop to Khania, near Dehotsarg, on the afternoon of 25th July. At the end of his examination, Lord Colin Campbell applied to reserve his cross-examination to the Sessions Court. There was some misunderstanding between the Magistrate and the counsel as to what the counsel had said, and counsel feeling himself not being properly treated left the Court.

The prosecution then called Makanji Narbheram who being employed at Dwarka, was unable to come earlier. He said the Mussulmans were breaking the wall and cutting branches of trees and throwing stones. He saw fifty Mussalmans climbing the *agashi*. He identified some of the accused.

Lord Colin Campbell, came to Court before the Court sat. After the sitting of the Court mutual explanations passed between Mr. Motly and Lord Colin Campbell, which were reciprocally accepted.

The Court commenced the examination of the accused. Statements of forty-eight were taken.

AN ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR BULSAR.

BULSAR, Nov. 30.

A new English High School was declared open this evening, by Mr. Motabhai Vakil. The leading gentlemen were present. Mr. Motabhai Shapoorjee, proprietor spoke very ably and impressively.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite pays a flying visit to Benares this week. Mr. Glass, the Public Works Secretary, accompanies His Honour, who, it is expected, will inspect the water-works during his visit.

In the divorce case, Sharp *versus* Sharp and Walton, where the Queen's Proctor intervened, on the theory that the decree obtained was too welcome to all parties concerned, Mr. Justice Barnes has at last dismissed the intervention, on the ground that no collusion or connivance had been established.

Sarah Bernhardt has appeared in Paris in a new four-act play, *Les Rois*, by LeMaitre, the dramatic critic of the *Debats*. This is described as a very exiciting drama of regal adventures and revolutionary rioting. The scene is laid in an imaginary State, and the most surprising feature of the performance is that for the first time Madame Bernhardt, in the leading *role*, survives the fall of the curtain.

Mr. C. K. Subba Rao, Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras, has prepared an interesting pamphlet dealing with the groundnut. The pamphlet, which appears as Bulletin No. 28 of the Agricultural Bank of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, goes most thoroughly into the subject, and contains much interesting information concerning this valuable product.

From the 18th to the 24th instant, 4 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 285 Hindus, 26 Mahomedans and others died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 342 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 361. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from measles, 133 from fevers, 20 from dysentery, 8 from diarrhœa, and 179 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39·3 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 41·5 per 1,000 per annum.

The coalowners and men are as much at daggers drawn as ever, although the matter they are now fighting about has been reduced to very small proportions. The Conference at the Westminster Palace Hotel broke up ineffectually last Saturday, the miners' reprentatives refusing to acquiesce in the proposals, which all but their more fanatical supporters regard as having been reasonable. The masters wished to resume work at a fifteen per cent. reduction in wages, the amount to be banked and ultimately dealt with in accordance with the decision of a Board of Conciliation to be appointed during the next few months. Fortified by subscriptions and Radical sympathy the men hold out obstinately for what is now called "the living wage;" the recognition, that is to say, that under no cirmstances, whatever the condition of trade may be, shall wages be reduced below a defined minimum, treated by the men as the lowest rate at which they can exist in reasonable comfort. Coal prices have still an upward tendency, and some gloomy forecasts warn us to expect to pay £2 a ton before Christmas.

A fresh bit of writing on the wall might be discerned by the Government in a meeting of the London Liberal and Radical Union held the other evening at the National Liberal Club. A resolution was proposed expressing dissatisfaction with the Government for not having yet undertaken any London reforms. The speakers handled the subject with great freedom, although Sir Charles Russell was in the chair. Mr. Bernard Shaw said that the question was whether they should pat the Government for not having yet undertaken any London reforms. The speakers handled the subject with great freedom, although Sir Charles Russell was in the chair. Mr. Bernard Shaw said that the question was whether they should pat the Government on the back or kick them. He was in favour of kicking them, a view which elicited loud cheers; although in the end the kicking resolution was passed, subject to an amendment regretting the unexampled obstruction offered by the Opposition to Her Majesty's Government. Sir Charles Russell expressed profuse approval of all the ultra-Radical ideas in the air. He was in favour of the payment of members, and only wished that the question might be deferred until the cost of the elections could be saddled on the rates. He was in favour of the Newcastle Programme all round, and the Government would do its best to give effect to every one of its items. And yet at the headquarters of Gladstonian Radicalism the best which the extensive pledges can secure, is an admission that the Government has come to deserve kicking, partly by reason of Tory wickedness. This can hardly be recognised as the loyalty of a united party.

As examples of the superstition in Tunis, displayed during the cholera panic, a Paris correspondent states that a woman named Nina Boucli gave out that she had been told by an angel in a dream that whoever drank of the water in her cistern would escape the malady. In two days twenty thousand persons passed through her courtyard to drink there. Their eagerness was so great that riots took place among them. The street where Madame Boucli lives was blocked. Able-bodied adults carried their aged or paralytic parents and their infants to touch with their lips the water, one drop of which, they hoped, would be enough to act as a charm. Another woman sells bits of ribbons to be pinned on the clothes of the purchaser's wear. She declares them to be a sovereign preservative, and is believed by many. A third makes a mark with charcoal on the foreheads of those who come to her.. The police have interfered to stop the traffic of Madame Boucli.

For the first time for many years, a woman has been beheaded in Germany. The prisoner had murdered her husband by poisoning him, after he had brutally illtreated her and her children. At the trial the woman said she would reserve her defence, but she was sentenced to death, and the Emperor confirmed the sentence. She was taken to Plotzensee, where the execution took place. There she asked for coffee and a well-done beefsteak, saying "I should like to eat as much as I like once more. To the chaplain the woman declared her innocence to the last moment. She spoke continually of her miserable married life, and of her five children. Her dress was cut out at the neck down to the shoulders, and her hair fastened up in a knot, her shoulders being then covered with a shawl. At eight the inspector of the prison entered Zillman's cell, and found her completely prostrate, and not capable of putting one foot before the other. Two warders raised her up, and led her to the block. Without a sound she removed the shawl from her shoulders, and three minutes after eight the executioner had done his work.

According to the *Morning*, Mr. Gladstone has decided to raise three of his supporters in the Commons to the peerage among his batch of "New Year's honours." Rumour has been very active in official Liberal circles during the last few days as to who the three new peers are likely to be. Those whose names have been most frequently associated with the prospective honours are Mr. Stuart Rendel, who was put up to represent Welsh Liberalism in support of Mr. Gladstone's Suspensory Bill; Mr. Whitbread, who is said to have been offered the Speakership some years ago; and Mr. Colman. There seems no special ground for the elevation of the latter, unless it is to be found in the possession of vast wealth, and the faithful support of the Home Rule Bill by the promotion of several Radical papers.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* gives details of the accident to Mr. E. O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra. He had just completed a tour of Kulu with the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. O'Brien was dismounting from his pony near his own house in Dharmsala, on Friday night, when a servant moving suddenly forward with a light frightened the animal and caused it to swerve off the path. Mr. O'Brien was flung 10 or 12 feet down the hill side, and received serious injuries on his head and back, which are causing much anxiety to those round him. With a view to relieving him of all anxiety on the score of work, the District Judge, Mr. S. Clifford, lately officiating as Divisional Judge, Jullundur, has been placed in temporary charge of the Kangra District.

A DARK CORNER OF CHINESE TURKISTAN.

[BY HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.]

PART II.

Starting again next morning we marched for half-an-hour through a level cultivated oasis, and noticed numerous peach trees. We obtained also abundance of nectarines, dried, if I mistake not, in the sun, but of excellent eating, and, after eight hours of desert travel, we arrived at Hoji.

Here, upon the moon's rising, I ordered the horses to be made ready, when a beating of tambourines was heard. On asking the meaning, it was said to be for a woman out of whom they were casting a devil. This, to me, was much too important a function to miss. Orders to start were instantly countermanded, and in a few minutes Joseph and I entered a room, full of people, some of whom were tightening a rope suspended from the beam, and fastened to a log below the earthen floor. A mullah was muttering prayers, presumably in Arabic, but of which Joseph could make neither head nor tail. Then they appeared to be charming the rope by passing various things round it.

Jimla, a woman of sixty, supposed to be possessed, was leaning, panting and distressed, against the wall. Upon my feeling for her pulse, she seemed to have scarcely any. She was placed nevertheless at the foot of the rope, and various things were mystically passed round the rope and her head. Next, she was caused to stand astride over a brazier of fire so as to allow the smoke to ascend her garments, five mullahs now, spitting in this direction and that, and galloping through formulas of which Joseph could not catch a word. After this the brazier was removed, and five men walked round and round the woman banging and dinning drums and other musical instruments close to her ears, after which the possessed one was made to walk round the rope till she dropped exhausted.

This seemed to be the end of the first act, which had to be repeated, we were told, fourteen times through the night until sunrise. We therefore left, but returned about midnight to find most of the congregation asleep on the floor. As for the woman she appeared much exhausted, telling me she felt a pain in her legs! Poor old soul; I should have wondered if she did not, and a great many other pains besides! On our return journey I induced the patient to stand for her photograph. Supported by an elderly male relative, she went through the operation half-suspecting. I fancy that mine was the latest and most approved form of casting out evil spirits. The old lady did me good service, however, as the first woman in the village to break the ice in standing before the camera, after which I was able, by the help of presents, to induce two others of her sex to follow suit: one Tokhta Khan, said to be unmarried, and whose dress of Chinese pattern suggested her being possibly the inmate of a Chinese home; and the other a mother, and baby.

I photographed also at Moji, the bazaar; but as it was not market day, it looked little more than a collection of empty sheds, which indeed is the general appearance of bazaars throughout the country. Another view I took as familiar in these desert villages was that of a leafy bower of cucurbitaceous plants, from which drooped the bottle-shaped gourds so well known throughout Central Asia, and which serve for pails, water-vessels, powder flasks, and and even snuff boxes.

Leaving Moji about midnight, we came early in the morning to Janghuia, and there spent Sunday, and on Monday crossed a sandy tract 30 miles broad to Pialma, passing only two houses all the way, and those erected for travellers.

The next day's route, to Zawe Kurgan, was the worst of all: a desert of sand hills, over which the carts were dragged, and the horses marched with much labour. Of the two buildings on the way one was a two-roomed house full of manure and all uncleanness, and the other a rest-house near a Mahomedan saint's tomb.

Beyond this we came to the frontier of the Khotan district at Tabughaz Langar, where, as if the terrors of the way just described were not sufficient, there was stuck up on a pole in a cage a highwayman's head, warning travellers to be on the alert.

Arrived at Khotan, the Amban received us kindly, though somewhat suspiciously. He would not, for instance, let me see his prison, but put me off with excuses. I was allowed, however, to photograph two of his policemen, or rather lictors, in felt hats peculiar to their office, with staves of wood in hand about the length of a broomhandle, but rather thicker and spatulated at one end. They are used for administering from 60 to 100 blows on the thighs of soldiers and the worst criminals.

At Yarkand I had photographed another sort of lictor, who bears a stout whip and precedes the mandarin (and for that matter on one occasion myself also) through the bazaar, shouting to the crowd to make way, and gently quickening their motions if not sufficiently nimble. Two of these men posed for me on either side of a kubza or cage of wooden bars, then empty, but wherein a Chinaman stood to show its use. The culprit condemned thereto has his neck confined in a hole in a board at the top of the cage whilst he stands on a pole that can be lowered by inches till he hangs by the neck and dies; but whether this is primarily a mode of execution, or an instrument to extort confession, I am not informed.

I would fain have mounted the city wall, or some high place, whence to photograph a general view of the town, but this the authorities would not allow. Again, after taking several portraits of males, as types of the inhabitants, I was anxious to get a few specimens of female beauty, and asked an old Turki to allow me to photograph his wife and daughter. This was too great a strain upon his Mahomedan conscience, but he naively suggested that I should tell the landlord of my inn that I wanted a wife—a pretty one, of course—and request that he should bring me a number for selection, "and then, when they come," said my adviser, "you can take their photographs." In response to this appeal, however, none of the fair ones made their appearance, and when I asked of my landlord the reason, he said he feared bringing the women for purposes of photography might get him into trouble! Had a wife been really wanted, to be divorced at the end of a fortnight, the matter, I suppose, would have been perfectly easy, for so utterly depraved is the condition of men and women throughout the country, that it is nothing unusual for a woman of twenty summers to have had to many husbands, beginning too long before she is in her teens. A single instance that came under my own observation will illustrate this better than a statement of a general character.

On the road between Aksu and Maralbashi we overtook a woman being taken to Kashgar to be put to death, whose piteous tale was as follows:—

Her father committed a murder and was put in the Chinese prison at Kashgar, whither her mother sent her little, but pretty, child of 9 with food for her father daily. The prison official thus noticed the child, and offered the mother that if she would give him her daughter, the father should be released. The mother did so, and for six months the child was abused in the house of the officer, who, having to go to Peking and she not wishing to accompany him, sent her home to her father. Then another Chinese official married her and took her to Ush Turfan for two years, at the end of which time her husband went to China, and she was again returned to her father.

Next, she was married to a Muhammadan Bek for a year, when he took an additional wife with whom for three months this one quarrelled, whereupon she was divorced and so remained for three months. Then came another Bek, to whom she was married for five months. But he had already a wife of higher grade, from whom at first he kept this one separate, till, bringing them together, and quarrels ensuing, she was again dismissed at the age of only thirteen from this, her fourth husband. Then she went home and lived a loose life for a year, her mother being aware of it, but not the father, who, on being informed, not only did not forbid her, but after the mother's death, forced her with blows to an evil life and basely lived and ate and smoked upon his daughter's gains.

The next scene in her melancholy life was to be kept by a Chinese officer, who fought with another man that came to her house, on account of which the woman was exiled to Aksu. Here again two men had quarrelled in her house, in connection with which, at the age of only eighteen, and her good looks not all fled, this poor young creature was being led off to Kashgar to execution.

She herself told the tale to my servant Joseph in the hope that I would intercede on her behalf. My groom also had seen her seven years before, and having been born in Kashgar knew the woman's family sufficiently to corroborate the main facts of the case, which, to judge from other things I heard in the country, was not particularly abnormal. In Kashgar there are six women to one man, and fathers practically sell their daughters to a husband who can give them a suit of clothes, which means from five to ten shillings, and that so disgracefully that one educated man informed me he had known many girls to have twenty husbands before they were capable of becoming mothers!

And this is what Mahomedanism, after having its own way in the country for centuries, is doing for Chinese Turkistan, these temporary alliances, here dignified by the name of marriages, being solemnized and dissolved by the mullahs! Schools throughout the land are rare. There is not a properly trained physician in the country, and here are about two millions of people to whom not one of the reformed churches of Christendom has sent a single missionary, or even a Bible colporteur. Nestorian Christianity was there in the middle ages, but was stamped out by the persecuting creed of the false prophet, since which the country has been left a field unoccupied.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The annual prize-distribution to the successful students of this College took place yesterday evening, in the large play-ground, in rear of the College Building. A very neat stage was erected over the central steps, and the several lines and windows of the Building were picked up with multi-coloured lamps, which with the flags floating gaily from several parts of the Building, gave a pleasing effect to the scene. A large semi-circle of chairs had been arranged in front of the stage, to accommodate the parents and friends of the pupils, who responded to the invitation. Punctually at 5-30 p. m., H. E. the Most Rev. Count Zaleski, Apostolic Delegate of India, who presided, arrived, accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. Dalhoff, Archbishop of Bombay, the Right Reverend Dr. Barthe, Bishop of Trichinopoly, the Right Rev. Dr. Beider-Linden, Bishop of Poona, and the Right Rev. Dr. Pagani, Bishop of Mangalore, and took up their seats. There were also present Mr. S. R. Barbosa Centena, Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. E. Giles, Educational Inspector, Mr. and Mrs. S. O'Connell, and Dr. L. DeRozario, and many others. The arrival of the visitors was the signal for the commencement of the entertainment, which was preceded by a comedy in three acts, entitled the "Bargomaster of Saardam." The several parts were performed by the senior students, the title role being undertaken by Mr. J. Tobin, who though a student of the past, renders assistance in music. He did ample justice to his part, and his free delivery and stage-presence won the hearty applause of the assemblage. All the other performers acquitted themselves very creditably. The piece was well mounted, and the scenes very good. When the drop-scene fell at the conclusion of the piece, the Rev. Mr. Donough then read the following report:—

To His Excellency the Most Reverend Dr. Zaleski, Archbishop of Thebes and Apostolic Delegate for India.

In presenting to your Excellency this report we trust that the work done in this Catholic Institution may meet with your kind approval. The average number of boys on the rolls was 542, who are all Catholics with the exception of 40. 301 belong to the European School and the rest to the English Teaching Division. 322 are day-scholars and 220 boarders. The maximum number of boarders was 225. It is with deep sorrow we record the premature death of two Fathers who succumbed to the effect of the Indian climate. The Rev. Father Oehry died in the European Hospital on the 3rd January of liver complaint, and his death occurred only two days after that of Rev. Father Schwarz who had to be sent home for the same complaint. We are much indebted to our House Surgeon, Dr. DeRosario, in the first place, and to Brigade Major Dr. Arnott and the managers of the E. G. Hospital for the kind and careful treatment of our patient. The health among the boarders was excellent with the exception of 5 cases of measles and 6 of mumps. However, we have to regret the death of a day-scholar, Augustine Fernandez, who was a hopeful candidate of our Matriculation class. The School authorities are ever bent on improving the various parts of the extensive Institution with a view to making it a comfortable and healthy home for the children confided to our care. Several portions of flooring in the school building were replaced by new ones of solid teak (Rs. 900). The bathroom also on the top floor of the same building was made very neat and clean (Rs. 300). The roofs, too, of the tower and main-building were repaired and iron gutters attached to lead off the rain-water (Rs. 500). A spacious room has been made into a drawing-class and provided with the necessary furniture, and another room was turned into an armoury (Rs. 200). New servants' quarters were built (Rs. 400). And the new infirmary and workshops have been insured for the sum of Rs. 25,000. A very joyful event of this year was the visit of H. E. the Governor of Bombay to this Institution where he was received with a most hearty welcome. In expressing his entire satisfaction with the general good management of the Institution His Excellency gave us the good news that he had the same day sanctioned (14th March) a building grant of Rs. 11,121 towards the erection of the workshops and infirmary. (Applause.) As for the efficiency of the School and the application of the boys to their studies we refer our friends to the results obtained in the Public Examinations. We presented 10 candidates for the Bombay University Matriculation Examination, and only one failed; all the other 9 obtained high places in the 1st half of the list of successful candidates; 3 being among the first fifty, J. Porter stood 7th and was the most successful one of all tae European boys. (Applause.) The Clara Maria Leao Prize presented by the B. E. I. Association was gained by A. Gonsalves. It was for the first time, this year, that our school, as such, sent up candidates for the Government Examinations in the Sir J. J. School of Art; and two obtained 1st Grade certificates. The following is an extract of the Educational Inspector's report, after his inspection on the 17th inst.:—"I inspected the whole Institution, including the Dormitories, Dining rooms, Kitchen, and Infirmaries; saw the boys at play, and listened to their band. I am of opinion that everything that can reasonably be expected, is being done for the physical and moral welfare of the boys in the school. (Applause.) The general arrangements for study, food, and recreation are most complete, and as a result the boys appear to be throughly happy, hearty, and well cared for. (Applause.) Speaking generally, I may say that I was thoroughly satisfied with the education being given in both schools, which appears to me to be of a really sound and intelligent character. Good reading and writing are characteristics of the school, and to these I would add that the general intelligence of the boys is well evoked, and their general knowledge correspondingly excellent. (Applause.) In two classes the numbers appeared to me to be rather too large, and I think that, if possible, a class should not contain more than 40 boys, or 45 at the outside. Even with separate class rooms it must be very difficult to deal thoroughly with individuals in classes of 50 and 53 boys. But I must admit that the largest classes had been carefully instructed, and the school is in my opinion efficient throughout, while the success it obtained last year in the University Examinations was unusually brilliant." (Applause.) Of our last year's Matriculation candidates no fewer than 5 joined St. Xavier's College another (J. Conway) entered the Royal College of Surgeons at Dublin. It is gratifying to record that the L Company of the Bombay Cadet Corps reflected much credit on St. Mary's and their officers, Mr. J. Kenny and Lt. R. A. Jenkins. (Applause.) Not only have they matained their former strength but also carried off in 3 successive year the Silver Cup which was presented by H. E. the Governor to the best drilled Company. (Applause.) The handsome Cup became the property of the St. Mary's Cadet Company, and the event was commemorated by a treat given to the victorious Squad. (Applause.) The College Band, too, continues to uphold its popularity under the directorship of the new president, Rev. A. Martin. (Applause.) In conclusion we tender our sincerest thanks to all those of our community who encouraged us by their sympathy, and especially to all friends of ours who so charitably contributed towards maintaining our E. Orphanage. The Schools will re-open on the 5th January, on which day all have to be present at Divine Service at 8 a.m. The boarders will re-enter on the 4th January.

After the report had been read the prizes were distributed to the successful students. The College Band, which played during the intervals between the acts, discoursed a few selections, which were well received. The playing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

RECEPTION TO THE HON. MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI, M.P.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji who is expected to arrive in Bombay on the evening of the 2nd instant, by the mail steamer Siam, will be received by delegates by every community of India, with great honour. The following programme has been prepared by the reception committee, appointed for the purpose of carrying out the necessary arrangements in connection with the hon'ble gentleman's reception.

A deputation consisting of several gentlemen of the reception committee will go on board the s. s. Siam, exactly at 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 3rd instant (Sunday).

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji will arrive at the pier, at 7-30 a.m.

A procession of boats will escort the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji to shore.

Immediately on his landing the reception committee invited for the purpose and several deputations which will have arrived from different parts of the country will greet him with a hearty welcome.

A number of school-girls will sing suitable songs, specially composed for the occasion, in honour of Mr. Dadabhoy.

The hon'ble gentleman will then start on his way home to Khetwadi preceded by the carriage of the secretaries of the reception committee and followed by those of other well-known citizens.

The line of route is fixed to be from the Bunder down to Hornby Row at the corner of the Cruickshank Road, thence to Money School, Kalbadevi and Bhuleshwar Roads, Cowasji Patel Tank Road to Khetwady 5th Lane, where Mr. Dadabhoy has his family residence.

The shed at the Bunder as well as the Wellington and Floral Fountains, will be decorated with bunting. A large number of Venetian masts will be posted on the road from the Bunder to the end of the Cruickshank Road. There will be a general display of bunting on Kalbadevi Road with suitable mottos, here and there, welcoming the "Grand Old Man of India."

It is just possible that halts may be made in the line of route, as some institutions of private individuals have expressed their wish to give a hearty greeting.

When the hon'ble gentleman will have reached his house there will be another group of school-girls to greet and give him a hearty welcome by way of songs.

It is also arranged that a number of mill-hands will line the road as far as the Money School.

The programme is liable to changes.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.

H. H. Mansingjee, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, who had been on a visit to H. E. the Governor at Rajkote, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, accompanied by the private secretary, the chief medical officer, Mr. Oosman Jamal, his Bombay agent, and fifty followers. His Highness left Rajkote on Wednesday, by a special train for Wadwan, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road Station. The platform was nicely decorated with carpets, and chairs were provided for the accommodation of those present. A large number of His Highness's subjects, consisting of Jains,, Shrawaks, and leading Hindu merchants, now residing in Bombay, assembled on the station to receive the Thakore. On His Highness's alighting from the carriage he was garlanded with flowers and presented with bouquets, which compliment His Highness graciously acknowledged, the Band playing the National Anthem. His Highness after shaking hands with those present on the platform drove in a carriage-and-pair to his temporary residence at Cumballa Hill.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant J. F. W. Johnson, Royal Engineers, has been placed under orders for duty in India.

James Moore, Gent, and William Cooper, Gent, have been appointed Second-Lieutenants of the Sind Volunteer Corps.

Surgeon-Captain H. J. Younger, M.B., Indian Medical Service, has been granted six months, leave, on medical certificate.

Major Frederick Nicholas Gutersloh has been gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Blood transferred to the Supernumerary List.

The services of Lieutenant J. F. Finnis, 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Captain Frank Goodwin, 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, has been raised to the rank of Major, vice Gutersloh promoted.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. W. Evans, Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the service from October 6 last.

Lieutenant-Colonel A H Fraser, Hampshire Regiment, has exchanged into the 1st battalion South Lancashire Regiment, with Lieutenant Colonel W H Moberley.

The services of Surgeon-Captain R. W. S. Lyons, Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the services of the Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The Secretary of State has decided that officers on the present Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India Madras or Bombay, may on the expiration of the tenure of their appointment, be granted free passage to England in cases where their regiments or batteries are not in India, and they are required to join a regiment or battery out of India.

The following postings have been ordered:—To 1st battalions: Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Little and Lieutenant A B Battye, East Lancashire Regiment; Major J Willcocks, Captain R T Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant W M P Wood, Leinster Regiment; Lieutenant G S St Aubyn, King's Royal Rifles; Lieutenant R E Power, East Kent Regiment. To 2nd battalions: Lieutenant-Colonel A A Garstin and Lieutenant P G Barnes, Middlesex Regiment; Captain F H Neish, Gordon Highlanders; Captain F B Pearce and Lieutenant E W M Purvis, West Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenants C H B Lees, Wiltshire Regiment; A N Hood, and A Menzies, Manchester Regiment; E Christian, Scots Fusiliers; J H Dalton, Scottish Rifles; S G Halliday, Sussex Regiment; E P Thompson F F E Henderson, Munster Fusiliers; A C Grant, and C. Robertson, Highland Light Infantry.

The Government of India having asked the Secretary of State for definite orders on the question whether Commandants of Native Cavalry and Infantry Regiments, who have been allowed an extension of two years' tenure towards the completion of 32 years' service for pension, and who at the end of their extended service have not completed 32 years, should be required to vacate their commands. Earl Kimberley has replied that he concurs in the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India. The intention of the rules framed in 1882 was that an officer should vacate the command after the prescribed period of extended tenure, whether he had completed 32 years' service or not. The Secretary of State is glad to find that the Government of India agree with the Commander-in-Chief that extension of command exceeding two years, should, if allowed at all, only be granted in very special circumstances.

Mr. Glover gives in his St. Helena diary some curious glimpses of Napoleon's life on the island. While the historical residence at Longwood was being prepared to receive him, he dwelt for two months in a building on the estate of a Mr. Balcombe, with whom and his family he became very intimate, and the diarist tells how the ex-Emperor amused himself at their house. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Balcombe understood French, but their two daughters—described as "women grown, although the one was but fifteen and the other between thirteen and fourteen"—spoke it tolerably well, and Bonaparte appeared much delighted in their society. These girls, adds Mr. Glover, in a few days became perfectly familiar, and the General seemed highly pleased with their naivete, particularly that of the younger, a pretty girl, and a most complete romp when out of sight of her father. He occasionally so completely laid aside his imperial dignity as to romp with the young ladies, who, during such diversions as "blind man's buff," called him by the familiar appellation of "Boney;" indeed the younger, who appeared his favourite, said anything and everything to him her lively imagination dictated; asking every possible question, and he answering without the slightest apparent reserve.

THE COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The following is a full report of the debate in the Standing Committee, on Wednesday, upon the compulsory retirement of Municipal Officers:—

Upon the Budget Estimate for "Pensions and Gratuities" being reached,

Mr. Roughton said: I beg to propose that no increase for pensions be passed. If necessary, hereafter some small sum in addition to the ordinary list might be voted to meet particular cases. It seems to me that the increase of pension in this Municipality is a very alarming factor in our finances. I have made some enquiries, and find that in 1870 our pension list including gratuities and compassionate allowance to widows and children, amounted to Rs. 3,972, while for the present financial year, 1893-94, the list has reached no less a sum than Rs. 31,000. So far as I can understand this change is entirely due to the application by the Municipal Commissioner of an order that every servant of the Corporation should retire at the age of sixty. This procedure is, I believe, based on the idea that it is also a rule in Government services. There is no question as to the procedure of the Commissioner on this matter, because item No. 20 on the agenda of to-day's meeting, which has been passed over, relates to a letter from Mr. Cursetji Dhunjibhoy, "stating that until the 31st ultimo, he was an Inspector in the Water Works Department having joined that Department on October 5, 1869, thus completing twenty-four years and twenty-six days' service, leaving only eleven months and four days to enable him to draw his full pension; stating that being over sixty years of age, the limit prescribed by the Commissioner for compulsory retirement, applicant made a representation for a year's extension, to enable him to secure the full pension, which was refused; requesting the Committee to favourably consider his case." Now it seems to me that neither the Commissioner nor any body else so long as a man can discharge his duties has the right to fix sixty as the age at which he shall quit the service. We find the result of the policy is, and necessarily must be, that the pension list is increasing yearly, and is shown to be increasing in the present Budget to an appalling extent. No such rule as this has ever been sanctioned by the Corporation. Of course, I am told that this matter rests with the Commissioner, but we, as a Standing Committee, have the power to refuse payment of these unnecessary pensions. I think we ought to put down our foot and say that a man still capable of work shall not be called upon to retire, because he has reached the age of sixty. I will now read, Sir, the opinion laid down by our late Commissioner, Sir Charles Ollivant, in a letter written on 28th February, 1889:—

"I understand that there are several officers of various grades in the Municipal service, whose age far exceeds the utmost limit allowed in the Government service. Without insisting on the application of the Government fifty-five years' rule, I think that, both for the maintenance of efficiency and to ensure reasonable prospects of promotion, there must be some limit of age, at which the service of all permanent pensionable employes should *ipso facto* cease. With the most liberal appreciation of past services I think that this limit should in no case exceed sixty-five years. The introduction of the new Act and the commencement of the first new financial year after the Act has become law, offers a good opportunity for introducing such an arrangement, and, therefore, I request that the Chief Accountant will to-morrow intimate to all pensionable employes of whatever grade who have reached this limit of age that they will be granted their pension from April 1st."

That is what was said by one of the most experienced Commissioners we have had, and after he had held office for some time. It seems to me that to go and arbitrarily reduce that period of sixty-five years to sixty years, and make all these higher officials resign their positions is an attitude, which cannot be approved. You must remember too that those who are now compulsorily retiring are practically the people who have contributed very little to the pension fund, because it was not instituted at the time their services commenced. The effect is that the brunt of the pensions falls not on the pension fund, but on the rate-payers. That is a strong reason why there should be no such rule enforced upon the servants of the Municipality. I would now like to call attention to the rules which exist on the subject, and the Government service. There is no absolute rule that a man should retire at fifty-five; on the contrary the Civil Service Regulations on the subject are these:—

Civil Service Regulations. Chapter XVIII., 503 (a)—An officer in superior service, who has attained the age of fifty-five years, may be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. But as the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this rule should be worked with discretion. And in cases in which the rule is enforced a statement of the reasons for enforcing it shall be placed on record by the Local Government or other competent authority.

I trust that the various Governments and administrations will always be disposed to extend to this rule a very liberal interpretation, and that the State may, in no case, be deprived of the valuable experience of really efficient native officers by the untimely exercise of the powers of compulsory retirement on pension. (Secretary of State, No. 87, dated, 8th August, 1872.)

(b.) These orders apply to all officers in superior service without reference to their nationality. If an officer is efficient after attaining the age of fifty-five years, his retention in the service is not barred by the accident of his being of other than purely Native birth, and although the despatch of the Secretary of State mentions Native officers only, it has a much wider application, and should be held applicable to all officers in superior service, whether Natives or Europeans.

(c.) The following ruling should be kept carefully in view in applying the rules regarding compulsory retirement.

A covenanted civilian, or an officer of the army in civil employ, is obliged to retire after a certain period of service, unless it is injurious to the public interest that he should do so; but an uncovenanted officer in a superior grade who has attained the age of fifty-five years may be required to retire unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. There is thus a distinction between the two classes of officers, for the former class is required, as a rule, to retire while the latter is required, as a rule, to be retained, the result, in both cases

we have been told, as to the compulsory retirement of officers at the age of sixty.

The Municipal Commissioner : Every year the Chief Accountant submits to me a list of officers who have reached the age of sixty. The presumption is that a man at that age is no longer fit for service. I enquire into each case, and those officers in the list whom I consider are no longer fit for service are ordered to retire. That is the practice which prevails. I presume there must be some authority in the Municipality who should order a man to retire before he is ninety or one hundred years of age. With regard to the petitioner to whom reference has been made, it is a matter of real regret to me to order him to retire, but both mentally and physically he is unfit for the work.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal : Ought not the retirement to be made after it has been considered by the Standing Committee ?

The Commissioner : I don't think the Standing Committee can possibly be in a position to form an opinion as to whether officers are capable of performing their work or not.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal : The Committee would, of course, be largely guided in its action by the opinion of the Commissioner.

The Commissioner : According to the act the responsibility of deciding a man's fitness for his work or otherwise rests with me. No medical certificate is required after a man has reached the age of fifty-five. There is another point to which I wish to call attention. Mr Roughton has said that by my orders Municipal servants are compelled to retire at the age of sixty. I beg to ask him to point to any item in the details given in the Budget where an officer has been compulsorily retired.

Mr. Roughton : No, I cannot, because the increase is all shown in the lump.

Mr. Grenham : On the contrary every name is given in the list.

Mr. Roughton : The names are not given in regard to the increase of Rs. 9,674 asked for. We are asked to vote the sum without any explanation being given as to who is to retire.

The Municipal Commissioner : I would point out that the StandingCommittee have already voted to Mr. Hill Rs.180 per mensem, and that will of itself add Rs. 1,800 to the list. How can this be paid out of Rs. 1,000. No provision would be made for men falling ill or retiring.

Mr. Geary : We have been informed there is no rule on the subject of compulsory retirement, but, judging from the terms of the petition item No. 20, it is evidently believed by the officials of the Corporation that sixty years is the limit of age allowed by the Commissioner. This is the general belief.

The Municipal Commissioner : There are no grounds for that belief.

Mr. Geary : There is a presumption that a man ought to retire at the age of sixty. I think that presumption is wrong, as there is no real reason why the presumption of incapacity should be at 60, any more than at 59, 62, or 65. Fixing the age at 60 may be a hardship to a man. I think the presumption should be that a man at 60 is competent for his work, unless the contrary be shown. The presumption should be in his favour rather than not, and if an age for retirement has to be fixed I should be inclined to agree with that fixed by Sir Charles Ollivant, namely 65.

The Commissioner : Why at that age more than sixty ?

Mr. Javerilal : Because the line must be drawn somewhere.

The Commissioner : I do my best to judge each case on its merits.

Dr. Viegas : This is a matter on which the Standing Committee should express itself strongly. We should be very careful not to add to the burdens of the Municipality, and we cannot be too careful in the matter of the retirement of our servants. Why should those officers who have acquired great experience in the performance of their duties be compelled to retire on their pensions, and their places be filled by persons who are necessarily unacquainted with the duties. There is a prevalent impression that a Municipal servant is compelled to retire at the age of sixty, and if this is not the case, I think Sir, we ought to know it for certain.

Mr. Bhalchundra : Bearing in mind that the Commissioner has told us that Rs. 1,800 have already been voted as an addition to the pension list. I think we should raise the amount named in Mr. Roughton's motion from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000.

Mr. Roughton : With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will amend the motion in the way suggested.

The Commissioner : This will only leave a margin of Rs. 200 for the whole year.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

A detailed statement of the pensions paid by the Municipality since the year 1870 is appended :—

Year.	No. of Persons on Pension List.	Yearly expenditure on Pensions Gratuities and Compassionable allowance to widdows and children.	Yearly contribution from Church Officers and servants to pension fund at ¼ anna in the rupee.
		Rs.	Rs.
1870	6	3672	
1871	7	3972	
1872	8	7221	
1873	9	6996	
1874	9	8699	
1875	9	8691	4,358
1876	9	11,157	9,914
1877	10	8,301	9,524
1878	10	8,098	9,529
1879	11	13,084	8,987
1880	22	7,749	9,380
1881	25	8,638	9,276
1882	24	12,893	11,282
1883-84	26	40,333	9,300
1884-85	47	23,292	9,187
1885-86	58	18,318	10,079
1886-87	65	19,132	10,886
1887-88	67	20,530	15,543
1888-89	66	19,469	14,844
1889-90	67	29,139	13,534
1890-91	72	32,117	14,320
1891-92	74	28,889	15,290
1892-93	78	29,845	16,148
1893-94	79	31,000	15,300

The half-anna contribution commenced from 1st July, 1875, and up to 1881 the cost to the Corporation was very small. The dates of the existing pensions are given at pages 71-72 of the Budget for 1894-95. The increase in 1883-84 was on account, principally of the payment of arrears of compassionate allowance, which would not be finally disbursed until the passing of Act VI. of 1882. The increase in 1887-88 was principally owing to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 7,200 to Mr. C. B. Graham on his retirement, and the payment of compassionate allowances.

It is curious, observes the Allahabad paper, that no question seems to have been asked since the reassembling of the House of Commons, either about Sir Henry Norman's withdrawal from the Viceroyalty or Lord Elgin's acceptance of it. This too after the "inspired" statement in Dr. Leitner's magazine that the new Viceroy would be required to subscribe to terms binding him to suppress the opium trade, renounce a trans-frontier policy, and support the Congress. How have the Opposition come to neglect such an opportunity for discrediting the Government ? The truth probably is that no "terms" of any such kind ever existed. Lord Kimberley is not likely at this stage in his career to have been seized with a sudden fervour for thrusting the principles of Mr. Caine down the throat of the Government of India, and as for Mr. Glandstone, as we said in speaking of Sir Henry Norman's selection, what he presumably wishes for is a safe man who will let the Cabinet hear as little as possible about India for the remainder of his administration. Sir Henry's resignation, however, certainly did lend some colour to the idea that he might have discovered that there were certain conditions to go with the appointment : but we have since had his repeated and earnest assertions that his reasons were merely private—the assurances of a man who owes nothing to politicians and looks to them for nothing. One may hope therefore that Lord Elgin, too, will come out with as much of a free hand as any Viceroy can be said to enjoy in these days : and probably this is known and recognised in London, or the Conservatives would have pressed the matter.

The foundation-stone of a German Evangelical church has just been laid at Jerusalem on a site presented by the Sultan, where formerly stood the principal house of the Knights of St. John and the church of Santa Maria Latina Major, belonging to that order. The *Kreuz Zeitung* publishes the text of an Imperial Memorandum, which was sent to Jerusalem to be deposited under the foundation-stone. In this characteristic document the Emperor sets forth the history of the undertaking, in which his father and grandfather before him took so deep an interest, and recalls the consecration a year ago of the restored church at Wittenberg in his presence and in that of the Protestant Princes of Germany. He pronounces the present ceremony to be conceived in the same spirit of unwavering faith in the great truth of Christianity, and invokes the blessing of Divine Providence on this new monument of Christian faith, "where in close proximity to the holy places which witnessed our Lord's suffering praise may be sent up in the German tongue to Christ, our Saviour and Redeemer, for all time to come. Amen."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 29.

In the first of the two British team matches, which were fired off yesterday morning,the original conditions were eight volleys in two minutes at disappearing targets. This latter part had to be modified when the meeting place was changed from the Sisters' Range to Wanowrie. Two targets were put up, and the firing took place at each target alternately. Any slight inconvenience of this sort is more than compensated by the convenience and easy access of this range as compared with the Sisters'. The Worcester Regiment only won the prize by a point off the K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry.

For the British Non-Commissioned Officers' Purse the Lancashire Fusiliers fired very well indeed, as also did the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, who were 13 points behind the Fusiliers, scoring 225, points and the Volunteers 212. The Poona Volunteers came third with 208. By a mistake in yesterday's score the G. I. P. R. Volunteers 2nd team were described as third in match No. 6, the Adjutant-General's Prize. The G. I. P. R. Volunteers have no second team here, and the Poona Volunteers were the third team.

The 700 yards' distance of the Council's Prize (Native) was fired off yesterday afternoon. Lance-Naik Bhewa Saragdar, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and Jemadar Chuni Lal, 13th Bombay Infantry, both put on a score of 33, taking first and second prizes, respectively. The Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal and a prize of Rs.40 was taken by Havildar Jackie D'Souza, 9th Bombay Infantry, who scored the highest aggregate at the two distances, and made 65 points. Two other competitors made 65 also in the aggregate at both ranges, Havildar Subhanji Bedar, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and Naik Manuel D'Souza, 9th Bombay Infantry, securing them the second and third prize of Rs. 30 and Rs. 20, respectively.

The Native Championship third stage, 700 yards, also came off yesterday afternoon, Private Bhura Singh, 19th Bombay Infantry, and Havildar Narain Sellen, 19th Bombay Infantry, coming first and second, with 34 and 33 points. The shooting generally at this distance was particularly good.

There was a rifle shooting match for Ladies on the Revolver range yesterday afternoon, on which occasion the commandant and officers were "at home" to their friends. The enlivening strains of the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles relieved the somewhat monotonous sounds from the ranges, and a refreshment tent was provided for the occasion. The match was fired at disappearing figures, 7 rounds at 50 yards. The prize was a Persian Bowl, presented by general Wy F. Gatacre. The competitors were :—

Mrs. Scannell 28, Mrs. Bellers 24, Mrs. Vidal 24, Mrs. Webb 23, Mrs. Mercer 20, Mrs. Curtis 18, and Mrs. Quill 13. The possible was 35, and the targets were visible for five seconds each.

The following are the scores not already recorded :—

MATCH 39.—"The Champions"—3rd Stage. Distance—700 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Pte Bhura Singh, 19th Bo I	34	25
Hav Narrain Sellar, 19th Bo I	33	20
L-Nk Kusannak Gondnak, 10th Bo L I	33	15
Pte Shaik Mahomed, 14th Bo I	32	10
L-Nk Lakhu Singh, 29th Bo Rifles	32	10
Nk Sardar Khan, 17th Bo I	32	7
Nk Govind Banay, 13th Bo I	32	7
Pte Syed Siloman, 19th Bo I	32	7
Hav Bhewa Teli, 29th Bo Rifles	31	7
Nk Jacky D'Souza, 9th Bo I	31	5
Cr-Hav Jacob Ezekiel, 12th Bo I	31	5
Nk Sk Nur Mahomed, 10th Bo L I	31	5
Nk Shabaz Khan, 22nd Bo I	31	5
L-Hav Natha Singh, 13th Bo I	30	5
Pte Govindrao Mhadig, 25th Bo R	30	5
Jem Gurdat Singh, 14th Bo I	30	4
Nk Rugho Parab, 13th Bo I	30	4
Lce-Nk Raghunath Singh, 22nd Bo I	30	4
Hav Shaik Cureem, 9th Bo I	30	4
Pte Babaji Balset Wanee, 22nd Bo I	30	4
Lce-Nk Lakshuman Bhagat, 14th Bo L	30	4
Hav Shaik Emam, 9th Bo I	30	4
Pte Ramral Kori, 10th Bo L I	30	4

and 20 smaller prizes.

MATCH 43.—"The Council's Prize."

The Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal and Rs. 300. Distances—500 and 700 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lce-Nk Bhewa Saragdar, 25th Bo I	33	15
Jem Chuni Lal, 13th Bo I	33	10
Sub Coostan D'Souza, 9th Bo I	32	7
Nk Abraham Jackras, 12th Bo I	32	7
Pte BhikjitBedar, 14th Bo I	32	5
Nk Kashnath Khange, 9th Bo I	32	5
Nk Jacky D'Souza, 9th Bo I	32	5
Jem Laximan Sawant, 4th Bo Rifles	32	5

and 17 smaller prizes.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

	500 yds.	700 yds.	Ttl.	Rs.
* Hav Jackie D'Souza, 9th Bo I	33	32	65	40
Hav Subhanji Bedar, 22nd Bo I	33	32	65	30
Nk Manuel D'Souza, 9th Bo I	33	33	66	20
Lce-Nk Bhewa Saragdar, 22nd Bo I	31	33	64	10

* Also wins Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal.

THE DEOLALI CUP.

Nineteen teams competed for this Cup, presented by Major Rossetter and Captains T. C. Francis and C. E. Wilson. One Staff team from H. E. the C.-in-C.'s and the Head-Quarter Staffs, the 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, five British Infantry Regiments, two Native Cavalry, and ten Native Infantry Regiments competed. The result is as follows :—

	Pts.
1st—19th Bo I	276
2nd—7th Bo Cavy	261
3rd—12th Bo I	260
4th—1st Worc Regt	247
5th—H E the C-in-C's Staff	229
6th—2nd Durham L I	215
7th—25th Bo I	204

The best individual shot was Lieut Chitty, 19th Bombay Infantry, with 67 points.

The 19th Bombay Infantry win the Cup, and Rs. 170.

	Rs.
7th Bo Cavy	120
12th Bo I	60

19 entries.—Rs. 380. Targets and Postage—Rs. 30.

A good deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings at the Camp throughout Wednesday. The Running Contest for British teams, Match 8 and for Native teams, Match 33, both excited a considerable amount of interest. The shooting was not bad, but the drill and form in both the British and Native competitions was not at all good. The May in which the obstacles in the shape of flights of hurdles were negotiated, was very clumsy. The ground was very uneven, and the last jump rather a high one, but where the hurdles could not be got over they were got through in a heedless manner. The only British team who took all the obstacles successfully was the Poona Volunteers, who managed to run in line and keep their topics on. The King's Own Yorkshire who won the British, put on 35 hits in the 40 shots fired, and scored five bulls,6 inners, 6 magpies and 18 outers—total 103 points. They lost four points for time, however, which brought their score to 99. The G. I. P. Volunteers and the Worcesters both made 98 in shooting, but the former had 4 points deducted for overtime and the latter managed to get disqualified through one of their men firing six shots in lieu of five at the first range, giving the second prize to the Volunteers. The Poona Volunteers took third prize, and also the prize for drill and form. Although the number of Volunteers attending the camp this year is not so great as on former occasions, those who have entered for the various competitions have snown up very well, and maintained the prestige of our citizen-soldiers generally, reflecting great credit on those who have taught and trained them. The best shooting among the Native teams was made by the 13th Bombay Infantry, who scored one point over the 7th Bombay Infantry, these two taking 1st and 2nd prize, respectively, while the 12th Regiment took the prize for drill and form.

The Championship Series, which comprises Matches 9 to 17, closed on Wednesday morning. The Championship is decided by the grand aggregate of scores made in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd stages. Among the competitors who had been gradually creeping up Lieut. Young was leading with a grand total of 208, Drummer Lambert second, with 206, and Lieut. Chitty close behind. Lieut. Chitty made 31 at 800 yards, which made his total 230. Lieut. Young made 25 at 800, which made his score 233, or three points above Lieut. Chitty. His shooting was watched with the keenest interest. His sighting shot was a miss, his first an inner, second a bull's eye, third an inner, and fourth a bull, fifth a magpie, next an inner, and the last a miss. Mr. Young takes the champion prize of the meeting. Mr. Chitty ,who was only competing for medals, being second. Mr. Young has done remarkably well all through the meeting, and taken a large share of the prizes. Having won the gold medal, he loses the money prizes of Rs. 50, which went with the bronze medal to the best aggregate score in the first stage of the Championship. He keeps the bronze medal, but the Rs. 50 go to Sergeant Drummer MacKenna, who made the second best aggregate score. Lance-Corpl. Miles made 32, and takes the Association's silver medal and Rs. 50 for the highest aggregate in the third stage of the Championship. He made a total of 90 out of a possible 105. Worcesters have taken the gold medal three times in four years, Naik Manuel D'Souza, 9th Bo. Infantry, took the gold medal in the native Champion competition, having made the highest grand aggreate score 174. This regiment secured the gold medal last year. The second best aggregate was Lce. Naik Laxman Bhagat, 14th Bo. Infantry. The silver medal for the highest aggregate in the third stage was won by Pte. Bhura Singh, 19th Bo. Infy.

The British Lloyd-Lindsay Competition for the HarrisChallenge Cup brought out a great many visitors to the camp to witness the competition of both ladies and gentlemen. A commodious refreshment tent was erected for the accommodation of the visitors, and a regimental band was in attendance. Five teams competed, one from each of the batteries at Kirkee, and a team of the Bombay Light Horse. The course, which included five jumps, was a serpentine one, and gave the teams an excellent chance of showing off their riding. The first team which started was the 27th Field Battery who did the course in 8 mins. 3 secs.,only making a score of 82 points at shooting which underwent further reduction leaving them with a total of 79 points. The 72nd Field Battery, who followed did the course in mins 9 secs., scoring 7 bulls, 12 inners, 6 magpies, and 12 outers—125 points. Three points were deducted, leaving them 122, the highest score made. The team rode remarkably well, going for the jumps in first rate style and securing the Rs. 150 and cup. The 30th Field Battery who went next did the course in 9 min. 7 secs. scoring 112 points, six points were deducted leaving their score 106. They rode very steadily, but drew up at the wrong fining post by mistake which delayed them. L Battery R. H. A. followed, and rode well, making a score of 119 points. The Bombay Light Horse suffered the disadvantage of having to ride strange horses, and one member of the team could not induce his horse to take the jump at two places for some time, which greatly delayed the team, and although they rode well together afterwards, they were evidently somewhat upset. The shooting of one member of the team was unsteady, as he made three ricochets. But notwithstanding this the team made the respectable score of 104. The Bombay Light Horse team was commanded by Captain Cuffe, and comprised Corporal Kerr, Fr. Mellinger, and Tr. Wehrlie. The following are the scores of Wednesday afternoon :—

MATCH 2.—The Harris Challenge Cup. (Lloyed Lindsay Competition.)

Presented by H. E. Lord Harris, G. C. I. E. Governor of Bombay. Open to teams of four. The teams will start at about 900 yards. from the target and ride the course 600 yards, over three jumps about three feet high, and halt at 500 yards from the target, where they will fire five rounds. They will then mount and advance and fire five rounds at 400 yards after which they willreturn to the starting point over two jumps. Each man will load and fire his five rounds. The whole finish in 10 minutes.

	Pt.	Rs.
72nd Field Battery	122	150 and Cup
L. Battery, R. H. A.	119	50
30th Field Battery	106	
Bombay Light Horse	94	
27th Field Battery	79	

The winning team of the 72nd Field Battery.—Sergrant Major Barlow, Sergeant Cross, Corpl. Payne, Trumpr. Hayward.

The L. Battery R. H. A. team.—Sergeants Bray and Sinnott, Corpl. Bradley and Gr. Green.

MATCH 33.—The Running Contest. Rs. 200 presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagar. Same conditions as in Match 8.

	Pts.	Rs.
13th Bombay Infantry	123	100
7th ,, Infantry	122	60
1st ,, Granadiers	111	
25th ,, Rifles 2nd team	110	
25th ,, Rifles 1st team	104	
22nd ,, Infantry	91	
*12th ,, Infantry	89	
9th ,, Infantry	83	
4th ,, Rifles	68	

* Wins Rs. 20 for drill and form.

MATCH. 40.—Champions.—3rd STAGE. Distance 800 yards.

	Pts.	Rs.
Nk Manuel D'Souza, 9th Bo Inf	33	25
Pte Samat Khan, 13th Bo Inf	31	20
Jem Issu Singh, 4th Bo Rifle	31	15
Pte Bhura Singh, 19th Bo Inf	31	10
Nk Vittu Parab, 19th Bo Inf	30	10
Nk Narayen Mehter, 22nd Bo Inf	30	7
Pte Mahomed Bukha, 12th Bo Inf	29	7
Hav Shaik Cureem, 9th Bo Inf	29	7
Sub Shaik Habil, 17th Bom Inf	29	7
Lce-Nk Goolab Singh, 1st Grens	29	5
Sub-Maj Manowar Ali, 13th Bo Inf	28	5
Nk Rughu Parub, 43th Bo Inf	28	5
Hav Sayajirao Dalve 13th Bo Infy	28	5
Nk Jacky D'Souza, 9th Bo Infy	27	5
Lce Nk Lakshiman Bhagat 14th Bo Inf	27	4
Pte Madhao Sing 10th Bo L I	27	4

And 27 other prizes.

The Army Purses which were to have been given with the Gillespie Cups were withheld as there were so few entries. In the British Match which was fired this morning five teams entered, the distances this year being 200, 500, and 800 yards. The Worcesters were the winners securing the cup and Rs. 50 with a total score of 602. The Worcesters have for the second time in succession taken this prize winning it last year with 554 points, but the distances on that occasion were 300 600, and 800 yards. The Poona Volunteers who are second this year had the same position on the last occasion.

POONA, Nov. 30.

The following are the scores in this morning's matches :—

	200 yards.	500 yards.	800 yards.	Total.
* 1st Worcester Regt	190	230	173	832
The Poona Volunteer	180	219	161	558
2nd Bn Lanc Fusiliers	139	133	153	555
2nd Bn Roy Lanc Regt	157	194	184	535
G I P R Vol	168	214	149	531

* Win Rs. 150.

The winning team of the Worcester Regiment.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	800 yards.	Total.
Colr Sergt Whitty	23	32	20	75
Sergt Mann	26	26	22	74
Lce Sergt Giddy	22	28	20	68
Private Carter	25	25	16	66
Private Beanett	24	34	22	80
Drmr Lambert	26	31	29	86
Lce Corpl Miles	30	33	24	77
Lieut Young	24	32	20	76

The following are the results of the four Revolver matches :—

MATCH 21.—Revolver Prize Fixed Target. British Army and Volunteers and Royal Navy, of whose equipment the revolver forms part.

	Pt.	Rs.
Lieut Chitty, 19th B I	36	35
Capt Francis, D A A G M	36	25
Major Rossetter, D A A G M	36	25
Capt Dod, Lance Fus	36	25
Col Carrington, D Q M G	33	10

MATCH 22.—Revolver Prize.

Lieut Chitty, 19th B I	35	35
Major Rossetter, D A A G M	35	30
Capt Francis, D A A G M	35	30
Capt Wolley Dod, Lanc Fus	34	15
Lieut Mescroft. K O Y L I	30	10

MATCH 23.—Revolver Prize.

Capt Francis, D A A G M	27	50
Major Rossetter, K O Y L I	26	25
Lieut Chitty; 19th B I	25	15
Capt Wolley Dod, Lanc Fus	22	10

MATCH 23.—Revolver Prize.

Lieut Mescroft	27	50
Major Rossetter	26	25
Capt Francis	25	20
Capt Wolley-Dod	25	15
Lieut Chitty	24	10

MATCH 26.—"The Gillespie Memorial Cup,"—Teams of eight Distances 300, 600 and 700 yards.

* 2th Bombay Rifles	185	185	191	561
† 9th Bombay Infantry	170	205	175	551
19th Bombay Infantry	185	187	165	537
7th Bombay Infantry	179	182	161	522
12th Bombay Infantry	161	191	169	520
1st Bombay Grenadiers	169	168	174	512
13th Bombay Infantry	169	182	158	509

* Wins cup and Rs. 400
† Wins 2nd prize and Rs. 200

It is difficult to imagine, observes the *St. James's Gazette*, that Sir Frederick Carrington, who has been sent out to the Cape in hot haste, and, as the accounts show, at a moment's notice, has been sent merely "to confer" with Sir Henry Loch. That is how the official account puts it. But Sir Frederick is so closely associated with the memory of the Bechuanaland Expedition that this step on the part of Lord Ripon must surely mean more than that Sir Henry Loch wants no "advice" that Sir Frederick Carrington could not give Lord Ripon at home. The general impression, of course, will be that Sir Frederick has gone to take command of the Imperial Force. As he observed to an interviewer, the Chartered Company would conduct a war against the Matabele if their territory only was menaced ; but we have to deal with the situation created by the firing upon the Bechuana police, which is an Imperial force, and Sir Frederick clearly supposes that the Government will now assume the conduct of operations, with himself, in all probability, in command.

Dr Martin, a famous entomologist, in Sumatra has collected 530 species of butterflies, all caught in the hills or plains within 30 miles of Deli. This is about the number of species recorded from Darjeeling and the surrounding district, but these Sumatra insects are, of course, more distinctly tropical forms than the Darjeeling ones ; no less than five species of the splendidly coloured genus *Ornithoptera* five and six inches in expanse besides upwards of forty of the genus *Papilio* being found in the Deli district, those of Darjeeling being mostly sub-tropical with a few Palæarctic. It is estimated that the whole island of Sumatra, roughly speaking 1,000 miles in length by over 300 in breadth, has about 700 known and described species of butterflies, which makes it probably the richest collecting ground of the whole Malayan archipelago with the possible exception of New Guinea, much richer than Java where that Indian "Father entomological," the late Dr. Horsfield, made his famous collections during the British occupation in 1812.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I had no intention of prolonging the controversy on this much-debated subject, but I feel myself compelled to reply to the communication from Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama appearing in to-day's issue of your paper, and so I crave your indulgence for a little space once more. My task is an exceedingly easy one inasmuch as the greater part of Mr. Kama's letter is taken up with a tedious narration of facts connected with "the way in which the paper containing the passage complained of is set" as if such fact had only been published for the first time and anybody is the wiser for them. At any rate by some intuitive power, perhaps, derived from the Mahatmas living on the sunny heights of Thibet Mr. Kama made out to his satisfaction that the entire public, of course including my humble self, were utterly unacquainted with his precious facts before he enlightened us. This gratuitous assumption deserves no comment further than this that every schoolboy knows them full as well as he himself. In trying to disprove my statement that the Hon. Mr. Setalvad is responsible for the stiffness of the passage in question your correspondents observes that the European examiners select an English passage and ask the Vernacular examiners to translate the same into their respective Vernaculars and that therefore if the Vernacular passages be difficult the English examiners must be held responsible. This plausible argument would, perhaps, have answered very well. But unfortunately for Mr. Kama in his very next sentence he says : "If the English passage is an easy one the translation will read simple as well." Now, as a matter of fact, the original English passages which is from Goldsmith's Citizen of the World, is remarkably easy compared with its Vernacular translation. Your correspondent must admit, on his own grounds that the English examiners can by no means be blamed for the stiffness of the translation passage. As regards the opinion expressed by Mr. Kama, that "the translation passage in the English paper to be examined by European examiners not understanding a word of the passage to be translated can never be tolerated in any University," I am perfectly at one with him. He closes his letter with the insinuation rather than direct assertion, that I should have taken cognizance in my letter of the vagaries of European examiners side by side with those of Native examiners. I admit that I do not regard European examiners as infallible and immaculate, yet any comparison between the two sets of examiners would have been not only invidious but also unjust as the shortcomings of the two classes of examiners are, in my opinion, entirely different in their nature and peculiarities. Besides it is better that we acknowledge and try to amend our own faults rather than seek consolation in the knowledge that there are in the world persons whose faults are even greater than our own. I am not at all afraid to repeat here emphatically what I wrote in my previous letter that *inexperienced* educated natives when they find themselves suddenly exalted to the dignity of university examiners and invested with certain power become intoxicated with ideas of their own importance to such an extent that they betray in their question papers a marked tendency to make an unnecessary parade of learning. That this has unfortunately been the case will be only too readily admitted even by those of my countrymen, who are not blinded by race prejudice or led away by intense national pride.—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJEE KAVASJI PATEL.

Old Modikhana, Nov. 30.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

An Annual Meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University on Saturday, the 16th December, at 5-15 p.m. The business to be transacted includes the Biennial Election of the Registrar.

To confer the Degree of L.C.E., in absentia, on Mr. Harihar Anant Nadkarni who was unavoidably prevented from taking it at the last Convocation.

Appointment to one or more Faculties of the new ex-officio Fellow, His Excellency Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, C.B. It is notified that the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxhenham, M.A., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, His Excellency Lieutenant-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., be appointed to the Faculties of Arts and Civil Engineering.

To consider an application for permission to appear at this year's LL.B. Examination (old rules) from Mr. Ramdas Vithoba Desai, B.A., whose attendance during the first year of his course was short by three days. It is notified that Mr. R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, a special order be passed under Section 12 of the Act of Incorporation excusing Mr. Ramdat Vithoba Desai, B.A., three days' attendance at the Government Law School during the year 1889.

To consider the subject of defining the practical examination in Physics at the B.A. Examination (page 48 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1893-94). It is notified that the Rev. Mr. F. Dreckmann, S.J., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the following words be added after the words, "Ganet's Physics" (page 48, 1, 7, of the Bombay University Calendar for 1893, 94) :—"Practical Examination.—On the construction and use of apparatus."

To consider an application from the Deccan Education Society for the recognition of the Fergusson College for an indefinite period for the purposes of the First B.Sc. Examination and for provisional recognition for the purposes of the Second B.Sc. Examination. It is notified that Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Fergusson College be recognised for an indefinite period for the purposes of the First B. Sc. Examination and for a period of two years for the purposes of the Second B.Sc. Examination.

To consider an offer of Rs. 6,000 in 5 per cent. Municipal Debenture Bonds from the Honorary Secretaries, Wordsworth Testimonial Fund, for the foundation of a scholarship to be called "The Wordsworth Scholarship" and of a prize to be called "The Wordsworth Prize" "to be awarded annually to the student who passes the B.A. Examination with the highest total of marks in compulsory history." It is notified that the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate, and that the following regulations be adopted for awarding the Scholarship and Prize :—Regulations forwarding the Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize :—A scholarship to be called "The Wordsworth Scholarship" of the value of Rs. 20 per month and tenable for one year and a Prize to be called "The Wordsworth Prize" consisting of books of the value of Rs. 45 shall be awarded annually by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts with the highest total of marks in compulsory history. The annual income of the Fund shall be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. to be contributed to the General Fund of the University. Any surplus which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship during any year or part of a year shall be applied by the Syndicate in such manner as they shall think best fitted for furthering the object and purposes of the endowment. The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship and Prize may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the Scholarship and Prize have been founded is kept in view.

To consider the subject of modifying Rule 12 of the Rules for the election of a Fellow to be recommended for nomination as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, as the invitation to the Senate to recommend a Fellow is addressed to the Vice-Chancellor and as Government require him to reply to the invitation himself. It is notified that Mr. R. M. Sayani, M.A., LL.B., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, in Rule 12 (p. 33 of the Bombay University Calendar for 1893-94) of the Rule for the election of a Fellow to be recommended for nomination as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council the word "Syndicate" should be left out and the word "Vice-Chancellor" inserted in its place.

A curious will case has arisen out of the death of Madame Larousse, the widow of the publisher of the "Dictionnaire de Larousse," that great monument of painstaking erudition. M. Larousse, it seems, left his wife exceedingly well provided for. She had a country residence at Dugny, not far from Paris, and there she died three years ago at the age of sixty-four. A certain M. Nolleau, an architect who began life as a railway porter, acquired much influence with her during the latter part of her life, and she left him the whole of her fortune, M. Nolleau voluntarily relinquished half his legacy in favour of two nieces of the deceased, but the other relatives are now seeking to set aside the will. Curiously enough the widow of the great dictionary-maker is described as having been an illiterate person.

THE EXTANT PAHLAVI CODICES OF THE NIRANGISTAN.

A meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was held on Friday afternoon, Dr. P. Peterson presided, and there were also present :—Drs. J. Gerson da Cunha, Atmaram Pandurang, Rev. R. Scott, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, Messrs. James Macdonald, O. V. Muller, L. Penny, Geo. A. F. Berends, Hari Sitaram Dixit, Prabhuram Jivanram Vaidya, R. P. Karkara, M. H. Nazar, A. H. Nazar, K. R. Kama, and the Hon. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, honorary secretary.

Mr. Darab Peshotan Sanjana read a paper on the Extant Pahlavi Codices of the Nirangistan, of which we give the following abstract :—

The Pahlavi literature that has survived to modern times, is far more extensive than the sacred Avesta fragments now extant. It may be classed under three heads :—I. The Pahlavi versions of the Avesta. II. The texts treating of subjects closely relating to religion. III. The texts relating to history, mythology and tradition. The Avesta-Pahlavi text of the Nirangistan belongs to the first category, wherein are included the existing fragments of the sacred Avesta Nasks, which are translated and commented upon in Pahlavi. These comprise the Zand-i-Avista of the Yasna, Vendidad, Visparad, Airpatastan, Nirangistan, Vishtasp-Yasht, Vazarkard-i-Dini, Hadokht-Nask, Aogamadaecha, Chide-Avista-i-Gasani, Farhang-i-Oim-Aevak, Siruze ; Auharmazd, Hatan, Sroeh (Hadokht), Behram, Khurshed and Mah Yashts ; the Nyayeshi-Khurshed, Avan, and Atash : the Afringan-i-Dahman, Gatha and Gahambar. The existing Avesta books, therefore, form only one-fifth of the original Scriptures. Of these the largest and most important are the Yasna, the Vendidad, and the Nirangistan. The Pahlavi text, properly speaking, the Zand-i-Avista text, of the manuscript of the Nirangistan photozincographed for publication by the Victoria Jubilee Pahlavi Fund Committee, contains two different books instead of the one commonly known as the Nirangistan. It may be easily proved from the contents of the Avesta Nasks given in the Eighth Book of the Dinkard, that one-eighth of the MS. or folios 1-27 belong to the Airpatastan section of the Husparam Nask. It can also be shown from the contents mentioned above, that the text of the Airpatastan is incomplete at the

WRITERS AND READERS.

Some interest will attach to the publication by Mr. John Murray of Sir Richard Tempie's volume, Life in Parliament. Sir Richard deals with the period from 1886 to 1892, a period over which he has kept a journal on men and affairs in the House. It has been his, habit to fill daily four sheets of paper with what he saw and heard from his place and in the lobby. However, this journal in its fulness is not to see the light yet, but Life in Parliament is founded upon it. Sir Richard dedicates his narrative "to my parliamentary comrades of the Conservative party" in the hope that it may be "a mirror of their recollections." But the book is not a history, nor is it, we are told, "in any sense autobiographical." Then how describe it?

Sir Richard, in his preface, sets out clearly enough the basis upon which he has gone. "It is life, then, that I wish to paint, life as lived—not by Ministers and ex-Ministers, nor by those who pair frequently and are present only in important divisions—but by those private Members who attend constantly and are working bees in the parliamentary hive." Such private Members, Sir Richard remarks, may or may not be conspicuous personalities, but they are the Cent Gardes, the "Theban band. House of Commons as a Social Club, The Labour Members, The Nationalists, The Admission of Strangers—these are some of the points that come under notice in the opening chapter. "His aspect was nobly picturesque, and when under excitement he was grandly leonine"—that is Sir Richard's summing up of the G. O. M. in one of the '86 Home Rule debates.

By his Side-lights on the Stuarts and other works, Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q. C., has come to be known as an author as well as a lawyer. His new novel, A Prisoner of War, is to be published very shortly by Messrs. Sampson Low. The story is laid at Romney Marsh—in other words, near Winchelsea—Mr. Inderwick's favourite summer home. Described in a word, it is the story of a French prisoner held captive at Winchelsea, which was more important seaport once than it is now. For the tale, according to Mr. Inderwick's preface, there is a stratum of fact, and he trusts that this may not tell against it. The volume is illustrated after drawing by Mr. William Padgete, and is daintily bound in Japanese vellum.

Probably the title of the duke of Argyll's coming volume of poems, Crux Mundi, was suggested by Lux Mundi. Anyhow, the intial poem, Crux Mundi which christens the book, is as much a piece of reasoning as if it were prose. Many of the other poems also have a scientific and philosophical turn, and some of them are short, and others longer. In prose the duke has written quite a number of books, most recently Irish Nationalism, and The Unseen Foundations of Society. However, this is his first appearance in poetry, although it is understood that the pieces in the collection have been written at various time up and down his life.

The Queen has accepted the dedication of Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co.'s Hand Atlas of India, which will be published immediately. The number of maps has been increased from fifty-two to sixty, and an abstract of the 1891 census has been added. Among the books Messrs. Constable will issue in the course of the month are:—The Whitehall Shakespeare, Volume II., containing The Taming of the Shrew, The Merchant of Venice, and The Merry Wives of Windsor; Burma a Hundred Years Ago, edited by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine; Some Memories of Books, Authors, and Events, by James Bertram, author of The Harvest of the Sea; The Mohammadan Dynasties, by Stanley Lane-Poole; Poems, by James Thomson, weaver, of Kenleith; The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments, by Dr. Bonavia; Gold, Sport, and Coffee Planting in Mysore, by R. H. Elliot.

Those who have armorial bearings, and those who have not will be interested in a new work on the subject which Messrs. Jack, of Edinburgh and London, are preparing. Armorial Families is to be the title of the work, and it is being compiled and edited by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davis. The idea is to collect a "compendium of all armorial bearings legitimately in use, and a complex index of all people who are genuinely entitled to bear them." The book, which it is hoped will afterwards appear annually, is to benefit by the advice and assistance of Mr. C. H. Athill, of the Richmond Herald. As for Scottish armorial bearings, they are to be verified by the authorities of Lyon Office, whilst due reference will be made to Ulsters Office as to the accuracy of Irish arms. There are to be two editions one at five guineas, the other a limited edition de luxe at ten guineas.

Few 'Varsity men do not know The Art of Pluck. Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Foster are about to publish an edition of the amusing little volume by Scribleru Redivivus. Edward Caswell, the author was born in 1814, was the son of a vicar of Yateley, and afterwards went to Brasenose College. Here he took his degree in 1836, and was afterwards ordained a Catholic priest. He died in 1878, and is buried at Rednal, where his grave adjoins that of his friend Cardinal Newman. Under his pseudonym he published at Oxford in 1836 the Pluck examination papers, and in the following year issued The Art of Pluck. Among the many gems in the book may be mentioned the following translations, which the author advises those desiring to be plucked to adopt:—Mutat terra vices—The earth changeth her shift; Hannibal Alpes transivit summa diligentia—Hannibal passed over the Alps on the top of a diligence, and Mala duces avi domum—Thou bringest apples to the house of thy grandfather.

Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press, has issued various editions of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Hymns—sometimes each book in separation, sometimes two or all of the books conjoined—and all of them dressed out in handsome and delicate bindings, and enclosed tenderly in cases. The most fastidious of bookgoers could hardly desire any richer or more highly finished binding. The volumes certainly command admiration. We hope that admiration will not impede their use. The samples before us are in eight or ten different styles.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who is back again at his home in Nice after the successful operations on his eyes, is at work on his autobiography, which will probably be issued serially at first. A large portion of it deals of course with his Australian career, and it is therefore sure to arouse a great deal of interest in that continent. Beside proceeding with this work, Sir Charles, it is now announced, is preparing a final edition of his brilliant history of the Young Ireland movement, which will be illustrated for the first time with portraits of the most notable persons mentioned in the work. Sir Charles Gaven Duffy has quite a gallery of portraits of the celebrities he has known in different parts of the empire.

Captain Lugard's book on Uganda was to be out about the 20th November, that being, curiously enough, about the time Sir Gerald Portal and Colonel Rhodes, with Mr. Rennell Rodd, are expected home with Sir Gerald's report on Uganda.

All admirers of Dickens will be interested to know of the unique memento of the great novelist recently unearthed by Mr. and Mrs. Tregaskis, the booksellers of High Holborn, in the shape of a photographic negative of a literary and dramatic group in Albert Smith's garden, taken some thirty years ago. There are twenty-four portraits in the group, among whom are Charles Dickens reclining in the immediate fore-ground; and surrounding him are Charles Dickens, jun., Albert Smith, G. C. Stanfield, Shirley Brooks, Marcus Stone, Wilkie Collins, Mark Lemon, and two each of the Misses Hogarth and Dickens—all apparently excellent portraits. An enlarged photo gravure has been made from the negative; and we understand Mr. and Mrs. Tregaskis are about to pulish the plate.

Pearly Cross, Mr. R. D. Blackmore's new story, is to be published by Messrs. Sampson Low—That perennial favourite, Lorna Doone, is now selling in its thirty-eighth edition—Friends in Exile, a tale of diplomacy, is the title of a novel by Mrs. Lloyd Barice, soon to appear.—Mr. J. M. Barrie and Mr. George Meredith are to contribute stories next year to Scribner. What the nature of the stories or their titles are to be is not yet stated.—Messrs. Jarrold and Sons announce for early publication in their 3s. 6d. series of popular novels, A New Othello, by the Hon. Ida Duffus Hardy; Bonnie Kate, by Mrs. Leith Adams; and Darrell Chevasney, by Curtis York.—St. Wynfriths, the story of an almshouse, is the title of a new novel Evelyn Everett Green has written.

Irish Druids and Old Irish Religions is the title of a volume by Mr. James Bonwick, which Messrs. Griffith, Farran and Co. are to have ready immediately. The idea is to bring together in one volume all that is known of ancient and pre-Christian beliefs in Ireland.—Messrs. Putnam's Sons just have ready, Studies of Travel in Greece and Italy, by the late Professor Freeman, with a preface by Miss Florence Freeman. The papers are devoted to historical and archaeological studies, and there are some interesting portraits—One result of the Matabele war is that the book Mr. F. C. Selous recently published continues to be read as largely at the libraries as it was immediately after publication. When he returns Mr. Selous will no doubt have material for another volume—A second work on the Gouin method of teaching languages is to be published by Messrs. George Philip and Son

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SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK'S TAGORE LECTURE.

ANGLO-INDIAN LAW.

The following is the substance of the Introductory Lecture delivered at the Presidency College on the 21st instant, by Sir Frederick Pollock, Q. C., as Tagore Law Professor:—

The law of British India is a composite or mixed law. And it is mixed in a way which, for seven or eight centuries—roughly, from the date of the Norman conquest—has ceased to be familiar in Europe. In Europe we think of law as something determined by place, something which a man must take as he finds it in this or that country.

Asiatic law is still essentially personal, not territorial. A man does not find law where he goes; he carries his own law with him. It was so in Europe in the early Middle Ages. There was nothing anomalous in the early position of the East India Company's settlements, as *enclaves* of English law in India. Continental merchants had been in the same position in England down to the 16th century, but this was so forgotten in the 19th century that Lord Brougham actually thought India was divided into territories of Hindu, Mahomedan and Buddhist law. He said, describing the variety of laws existing in different parts of the British Empire:—

"In our Eastern possession these variations are, if possible, greater; while one territory is swayed by the Mahomedan law, another is ruled by the Hindu law; and this, again, in some of our possessions is qualified or superseded by the law of Buddha, the English jurisprudence being confined to the handful of British settlers, and the inhabitants of the three Presidencies."*

This statement, like others of Lord Brougham's, was curiously and laboriously inaccurate. Asiatic laws and customs know nothing of this neat and exclusive geographical parcelling. So far as there is any one dominant law in this or that Indian State, it is dominant, not as the law of the land, but as the law of the ruling dynasty or clan. The reference to the law of "Buddha" would seem to signify that Lord Brougham had been told the Burmese were Buddhists, and had assumed that at one time they must have been some sort of Hindus.

The Asiatic principle seems to be that except in matters of State revenue and other public service, every man is governed by his own personal law, whatever that is. Hence the Imperial Government's policy of impartially respecting all customs consistent with public order, and not manifestly repugnant to existing morality common to all civilised nations, is not only just and expedient in itself, but strictly in accordance with all Asiatic tradition of good Government.

Such was, before our time, the policy of Akbar, wisest of Her Majesty's predecessors, on the throne of India: an Asiatic Prince with a systematic genius for government and enlightened ideas of toleration beyond not only other Asiatic, but European Princes of his time. India has many holy places: Akbar's tomb at Sikandara, where Hindu, Musalman, Sikh, and Englishman can alike bow the head in reverence; for a great and just man is, perhaps, the holiest of all. Europe was distracted by religious wars, while the Akbar was framing his splendid dream—a dream, but, still splendid—of the Tauhid-i-ilahi. But even Akbar could not subsitute an imperial for a personal rule in matters of faith and custom. We have abandoned the attempt: if change comes, it must come of itself.

The law of British India is, in principle, still a system of personal laws, with a certain number of departments in which general imperial laws have been introduced, either by express legislation or by judical usage. Those departments are important and extensive—and tending to be further extended—but there is still no general law of British India in the sense in which there is a general law of England or Germany.

What are the imperial department? Broadly, they are Criminal Law, Commercial Law, and what may be called the individualist parts of Civil Law; pretty much what English lawyers call collectively the "law of personal property," besides the whole law of Procedure and certain legislation (as the Succession Act), for people not under any recognised personal law.

They have been created in two kinds of ways?

1. Direct legislation (the Anglo-Indian Codes).
2. Judicial introduction of English law where no other specific rule is applicable.

It is needless to say much about direct legislation; it depends now on the Indian Councils Act of 1861. The grounds of present course is partly covered by the Contract Act.

As to the judicial introduction of English law:—

The statutory and specific English jurisdiction of the old Presidency Courts was confined to British subjects (whoever might be included in the terms).

The power to administer the same justice in civil matters to all people seems to go back to Regulation III of 1793† "Equity and good conscience" already appeared in the Charter of 1683, but this was confined to the Company's people. What was meant by the "justice, equity, and good conscience" prescribed in the Regulation as the guide in cases of doubt?

Now "natural" justice has never existed, and cannot exist, in a civilised country. It is not compatible with either certainty or equality in the administration of justice—perhaps the two most fundamental qualities of civilised law. The only "justice, equity, and good conscience" English Judges could administer in default of any other rule was so much of English law and usage as seemed reasonably applicable in this country. Hindu and Mahomedan law not affording any specific rules, or certainly none that were practicable for a mixed population, there was only English law to guide them. Thus the law of civil wrongs (among other branches) was practically the common law of England, just as, if Germans had been set to do similar work, their basis would have been the Romun law received in modern German practice.

I have said that part of our subject-matter is covered by the Contract Act. But this Act only states in authentic form the results of exactly the same process applied to the law of contract. Hence, we have to do strictly with Anglo Indian law. Such principles or results as may be found in Hindu or Mahomedan books are matter of pure ornament and curiosity; and any reference to them will be best postponed.

The question, to what extent English law has been received in British India, so as to become a law generally binding, is not without illustration from [illegible]. It was much discussed in 1836, in "Mayor of [illegible] East India Co." (1) (the case of General's Martin's charitable foundation at Lucknow). Although the decision itself was limited to holding that certain specific parts of the English law of property were not and never had been binding in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Bengal, the reasons given, and the arguments which prevailed, involve the conclusion that English law has never been imported into India as a whole and that whatever parts of it are applicable must be so by virtue of some express legislation or specific principle appropriate to the matter in hand.

In later case (2) an agreement had been made within the local jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras, and, as to land in the Presidency beyond those limits, between parties of whom some were Hindus, some Mahomedans, one an Englishman, and one, it seems, an Armenian, and it was not shown that these parties had contracted with reference to any particular law, the Judicial Committee held that they could only be presumed to have contracted according to English law, being the law of the place where the contract was made, and not being inconsistent with any special local law of the place where the property in question was. This judgment was said in the High Court of Bombay, a few years later, to be "an authority of the highest Court of appeal that, although the English law is not obligatory upon the Courts in the mofussil, they ought, in proceeding according to justice, equity, and good conscience, to be governed by the principles of the English law applicable to a similar state of circumstances." (3) With great respect for the learning and discretion of the Bombay Court, I am unable to see that the authority, as a positive authority goes to any such extent. But I have already endeavoured to show that the "justice, equity, and good conscience of the old Regulations could not in practice, if there was to be any settled system of justice, mean anything else than the analogies of English law. Doubtless, it was convenient that this reasonable and necessary tendency should, in course of time be explicitly approved by a superior Court; and the approval does not lose much if anything of its intrinsic value by professing to rest upon a judgment of the ultimate Court of appeal which was really of less general scope.

* Speech on Law Reform, 1828, quoted in Cowell's Tagore Lectures, p 148, 2nd. Editoin.

† This Bengal Regulation was soon afterwards copied in the other Presidencies.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

GHEE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The "Indu Prakash" writes:—The Bombay Government are not without a sense of humour. Our readers are aware that a representation was made to them by the influential community of Bombay asking them to take steps to stop the adulteration of ghee. Even the Municipality of Bombay addressed the Government so far back as October 1892 on the same subject and since that time Government have been in search of a definition of pure ghee "as would ensure prosecution for adulteration being successful." Now, it is a fact that we get any amount of legislation on matters which had better be left alone and absolutely no legislation on subjects which greatly press on the public. In what great hurry the Government were in passing the Bill which was known as the Mowra Bill!! But about the adulteration of ghee, a subject on which the Government were approached nearly eight years ago, no step at all has been taken except a definite statement from the Government—and even that is not very assuring—that they are in search of a definition of pure ghee! We shall think that the Government are sincere in the matter only when they show us what attempts they have made in procuring a definition of pure ghee or when they at least appoint without delay a committee of legal and scientific men for the purpose of drawing a definition of pure ghee. Poor ghee! It has been abused not only by the traders in it, but also by our paternal Government.

STRICT FAIRNESS OF AN EXAMINER.

The "Gujerati" asks:—Is it fair on the part of an examiner to base questions on notes dictated by himself to his students or to set questions very closely resembling those which were fully explained in the class? He who has taught any subject is specially liable to err in this direction without entertaining the slightest desire to favour his students. It is, therefore, all the more imperative on examiners to be very careful in drawing questions for competitive tests. The least suspicion breeds a good deal of dissatisfaction and scandalous talk amongst the less fortunate students and detracts from the value of examinations. The moral effect of such incidents upon the mind of candidates is also far from desirable. It is always a matter of regret that there should be the least imputation against any body when perhaps he is not consciously guilty of any departure from the principle of strict fairness and impartiality as an examiner.

THE NATIVES AND ENGLISH POLITICAL LIFE.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks:—The most important part of the proceedings (of a meeting held at Surat) is Mr. Hume's reply. More sensible words he could never have spoken. His words are the words of a man whose wisdom has mellowed with age and experience. He exhorted his hearers to be temperate and tolerant in their political palavers. The advice comes rather oddly from the author of the inflammatory manifesto of two years back, but it is none the less welcome and valuable as coming from such a quarter; and seeing how very wanting some of our publicists and politicians are in the spirit of charity and forbearance, the counsel from a friend and sympathiser like him cannot be called superfluous. He hoped that while they adopted English political methods, they would also adopt that toleration of adversaries and good humour towards their opponents which constantly characterize English political life. It is a notable feature of political warfare in England that while politicians attack in Parliament and from the platform their adversaries and their principles, in language, which is often severe and sometimes violent, in private life most of them meet and talk as friends. It is not uncommon to see Mr. Labouchere, for instance, chatting pleasantly with a true-blue Tory, in the lobby of the House of Commons just after he has delivered a lively attack upon his political opponents in the House. Natives of India, aye, those who are called educated natives, often import public differences of opinion held on public grounds into the relations of private life, and public opponents are too often treated as private enemies. Natives are still quite new to the English methods of political warfare which they have learnt within the past few years, chiefly under the guidance and inspiration of Mr. Hume, and the fact of their being still novices in this business may account for the terrible earnestness of feeling which has no room in some people for cool and good humour, and which make them believe that all virtue and excellence are limited to the chosen of their own party.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The "Gujerati" states: The question of dissociating judicial from executive functions is slowly but surely emerging form the stage of academic discussion and passing into the region of practical politics. An eminent native civilian in Bengal has drawn up a well-thought-out scheme which has received the approval of Sir Richard Garth. The Hon Mr P M Mehta has drawn up an able memorandum on the subject on the lines suggested by him in his speech on the Provincial Budget which observes careful consideration. The Ahmedabad Conference has done well to appoint a Committee for formulating a scheme suited to the requirements of the three administrative divisions of the presidency excluding Scinde. That the present system is anomalous is now conceded by the highest authorities both in India and England. The Hon Mr Mehta's proposal to create one or more new subordinate judges and entrust them along with the old subjudges with criminal cases now tried by Mamlatdars and other revenue officers is no doubt simple and economical and can be carried out without fresh legislation. At the same time it is to our mind problematical how far it would be desirable to deprive them of the complete independence they now enjoy and place them in a subordinate position to District Magistrates.

VAGARIES OF LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The "Native Opinion" writes:—The ways of University examiners are sometimes as inscrutable as those of Providence. The question papers in the Arts examinations of this year were on the whole unexpectedly fair and reasonable, notwithstanding some individual eccentricities as those in questions on King Lear at the Second B.A. But as if to save the credit of their University for waywardness, this year's LL. B. examiners appear to have done their best to surprise the student world with questions which, to say the least, vividly illustrate the unbounded powers of the examiners and the utter want of a check to control them. In the first paper for instance an English barrister asked cases in international law, cases which being in the footnotes, hardly one out of a hundred ever notices, and which may never be useful to an Indian practitioner. In the Equity paper again, a question was asked on Reconversion, a purely English Common law doctrine and quite outside the portion appointed for the examination. Again there were some questions requiring the students to explain a stray sentence occurring somewhere in a book of between 500 and 800 pages as if each of these volumes was to be studid critically as a specially appointed textbook. We shall not now be surprised if next year the students who have the hardihood to court the ordeal of this examination are also required to correct the misprints and elucidate grammatical irregularities occurring in many of the books recommended! It is high time that the Syndicate should take steps either to put a check on such vagaries by well-defined rules, or at least lower the present high standard which is now proving almost prohibitory. Similar complaints there are about the first LL. B. examination, and we have no doubt the Syndicate will also take them into account.

THE CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAYS.

The "Gujerati" observes:—The Corporation some times disposes of important questions in a very perfunctory manner. The agreement with the Tramway Company for working Tramways in the city will expire with in a few months and although municipalization of tramways would be inadvisable at least for some years more, we think the Corporation would have done well to appoint a committee, as proposed by Dr. Cowasji, to consider certain questions affecting the management in which the public are concerned. It is a pity that the matter was taken up at the fag end of the meeting and disposed of without adequate discussion. We are disposed to agree with those who hold that the municipality has already too many responsibilities to bear and that it would be unwise to buy up an expensive concern which will put an enormous strain upon the Municipal executive. At the same time before a fresh agreement is entered into with the company, the Corporation ought to have appointed a Committee to consider how far the present management is capable of improvement in the direction of lessening the inconveniences now suffered by the travelling public. The two principal grounds of complaint are over-crowding of passengers between certain hours in the morning as well as in the evening and the somewhat excessive charges levied between certain stations. The Corporation could have successfully brought some moral pressure to bear upon the Company in negotiating a new agreement and it is indeed to be deplored that a valuable opportunity has been lost through fear of some heavy responsibility which no body wishes the Municipality to undertake.

Says the "Rast Goftar":—The Corporation have shrunk from the task of taking over the tramways and working them as a Municipal concern. They have acted wisely, and with an adequate sense of their own deficiencies. In the first place, they would have to provide for some eighty lakhs for buying off the Tramway Company. This would have necessitated another loan, and would have been a considerable addition to the burden of the city's debt. The obligation would have been incurred for a very remunerative public work, but there was a healthy misgiving among Councillors that if the Municipality were to manage the business, the profits would dwindle down greatly, perhaps, to zero. The way in which expenditure is incurred and increased from year to year, for each Municipal Department, appears to have deterred the Corporation from plunging into what might prove a wasteful experiment. The present management is admirable and is the very perfection of cheapness. It was feared that with the transfer of the concern to the Municipality the cheapness would go, and so would also to some extent the efficiency of the existing management. The resolution to have nothing to do with the tramways of the city is a confession of the inability of the Corporation to work them as satisfactorily as the Tramway Company has been doing. Here was an opportunity for an extension of the field of local self-government in Bombay, and it was entirely dependent on the will of the self-governing body to say whether they should have more of this proud privilege, on the practical side of it, but they decided not to have it. We hope the Corporation will bear in mind the sensible suggestion of Dr. Cowasji that when the lease with the Tramway Company is renewed, the Municipality will secure from it increased facilities for the travelling public. It is however, a question, if it can be done under the terms of the lease.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotion is made:—Major F N Gutersloh to be Lieut-Col vice Blood, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Depy Assist Comy and Hony Lieut J W Evans, Ordnance Dept, is permitted to retire from the Service.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointments are made:—J Moore, Gent, and W Cooper, Gent, to be Second Lieuts to complete establishment.

The services of Surgn-Capt R W S Lyons, I M S are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Civil Dept.

2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Volr Rifle Corps.—The following promotion is made:—Captain F Goodwin to be Major vice Gutersloh, promoted.

The services of Lieut-Col J L Hunt, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The services of Lieut J F Finnis, 12th Regt Bo L I, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Surgn-Capt H J Younger, M B, I M S, for six months.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—10th Bo L I—Havaldar Dharmaji Rodkar to be Jamadar vice Jamadar Ramchander Hone, dismissed the Service.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvallabh Parikh, Subordinate Judge of Oipad in the Surat Dist, is appointed British Garasia Agent at Baroda.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Farran, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Starling and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Farran respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Azam Jamnaprasad Goverdhanprasad Vyas, Extra Head Karkun of taluka Nadiad in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Ramchandra Sesho Dharwar L C E, acting Head Karkun of taluka Bagewadi in the district of Bijapur, is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr Gurmukhsing Kawalsing has been appointed Clerk of the subordinate Judge's Court at Larkhana in the Shikarpur Dist vice Mr Bhojraj Mulchand, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official Visitors of the District Jails indicated against their names:—Mr Hormasji Kavasji Dinsha—District Jail of Aden; Rao Saheb Metharam valad Gidumal, Rao Bahadur Chandasing valad Kanaing, Kazi Imamali valad Muhammad Alum, and Khan Saheb Haji Varryal valad Hafiz—District Jail of Hyderabad; The Hon'ble Mr James Currie, Messrs Augusto Thole, Dowiatram Jethmal and Hormusji Jamsetji Rustamji—District Jail of Karachi; Rao Saheb Ishwarlal Ochhavram, Khan Bahadur Edalji Dosabhai, Rao Bahadur Lalubhai Nandial and Rao Saheb Sarabhai Maganbhai—District Jail of Ahmedabad City and Dhuliakot; Rao Bahadur Mukanrai Manirai, Messrs Abdul Kadar Malum Muhammad, Barjorji Nasarwanji Vakil, and Jaghannath Icharam—District Jail of Surat; Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya and Mr Nauroji Jamsetji Antia, District and Depot Jail of Thana. Mr M N Ajgaonkar and Rao Bahadur Narayan Wasudeo Barwa—District Jail of Ratnagiri; Messrs Henry Ingle and Shocram Subrao District Jail of Karwar; Messrs Mahadeo Krishna Apte, and Sujauddin Abu Ahmad Munshi—District Jail of Dhulia; Messrs Raghavendrao Krishna, Sheshgir Rayaji and Ramdas Vithal das Darbari—District Jail of Bijapur; and Messrs Ramrao Vyasrao Desai, Venkat Rango Katti, Swamirao Raoji Tolmatti, Antaji Ramchandra Jogiekar—District Jail of Dharwar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be non-official Visitors of the Central and Subordinate Jails and of the Jails in the City of Bombay indicated against their names:—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji, Rao Bahadur Khanderao Vishwanath Raste, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Govind Gokhale, Mr Kupuswami V Mudliar, and Khan Bahadur Manekji Kavasji Dotiwala—Yeraoda Central Jail. Mr Ghulam Husain Sayad Muhammad—Broach Subordinate Jail; Messrs Jagjivandas Shivlal Parekh, Jalalbhai Karamullai—Godhra Subordinate Jail; Messrs Mahadeo Shridhar Kamat, Balkrishna Ganesh Gondhalekar, and Vishnu Vinayak Safre—Alibag Subordinate Jail; Khan Bahadur Framji Ardeshir—Ahmednagar Subordinate Jail; Messrs Walli Saheb Dadamya Mujawar, Vasudeo Ramchandra Thatte and Sangappa Sidappa—Satara Subordinate Jail; Messrs S R Kirloskar and Shaikh Baban Munshi—Sholapur Subordinate Jail; Rao Bahadur Huchrao Achut Hasbnar and Mr M B Tulsingrao Inamdar—Belgaum Subordinate Jail; and Messrs G Cotton, Fazulbhai Vishram and Damodar Tapidas—Bombay Common Jail and the Bombay House of Correction.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr H Scannell, acting Inspr-Genl of Police, should, on the return to duty of Lieut-Col J. Humfrey, resume charge of his substantive appointment as Supt of Police, G I P Railway.

The Hon'ble Mr Mahadev Govind Ranade, C I E, and Mr C H Jopp, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Special Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Messrs J W Walker, I C S, and H L Harvey, I C S respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara.

Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvallabh Parikh relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Olpad in the Surat Dist on the 16th inst.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr W C Rand, I C S, Magte of the first class in the district of Satara, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Satara, Wai, Javli and Koregaon.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of Dr T Cooke's retirement and pending further orders:—Mr H M Page to be sub pro tem Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Science, Poona; and Mr Bomanji Hormusjee Pavri, L C E, to be sub pro tem Head Master, College of Science, Poona.

Dr S K Nariman, Assist Professor of Vety Science and Resident Vety Officer, Bombay Veterinary College, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India Mr Lisle's extention of the leave on medical certificate granted to him.

Khan Saheb Fazal Manji Khimjiani, B A, has been granted furlough for one year.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Shamsudin Sayed Mia Kadri, B A, to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Broach, during the absence of Khan Saheb Fazal Manji Khimjiani, B A, or pending further orders.

Mr J T Hathornthwaite and the Hon'ble R G Oxhenham respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Principal Elphinstone College, on the 11th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H W J Bagnell, I C S, to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Poona District, in addition to his other duties as Assist Colr Poona.

Mr L S Osmaston, Assist Conser of Forests, first grade, had been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major A F Ferguson, M B, C M, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave granted to Rao Bhadur Gopal Raojee Tilak, L C E, Exe Engr, is commuted into leave on medical certificate for six months and twenty-three days.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

The Honble the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant furlough to M H Starling, Esq, B.A., LL.B, Barrister-at-Law, Clerk of the Crown.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of Undelivered Letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Adams, Surgeon C
Allendor, Mrs J D
Abbott, E R
Brimlir, T, Mrs Brenstine
Bowen, R, & Co
Bayley, C
Bohlin, Benjamin
Bachmann, Arnold
Bruk, Mani
Bruce, Brudenell, Miss
Bacon, Miss
Black, Mrs
Broachee, Mr A
Burn, Miss
Barrett, E C
Bushly, Robert
Brown, W E
Baily, J W
Bedford, John D
Beacher, Miss
Barker, D
Charles
Curseljee Cavasjee Mody
Crake, L H
Dunning, Arthur
Douglas, Miss Marian
Donaldson, Mrs
Dale, Mrs
Douglas, George A
Dallas, Edwards W B
Desvean, B
Destardes M Joseph
David, Isaak
Dalton, J H C
Douglas, C Reyd
Escvye, Bomber
Fieldman, J
Framji Byramji
Fry, Mr, Agent for Messrs Ransome Co, Ld
Glaser, Marca
Govd, J H
Goldenstein, Marca
Gimert, M A de
Holmes, E A
Haiman, Alexis
Habikosh, Capt
Hampton, Miss
Harvey, T F
Isac, Miss
Joplin, A, Mrs
James, H Rosher
James, W J
Jacob, Miss A
Koht, C, Dr
Koplin, Christine, Mrs
Kupelwin, Leopold
Kispaldiga, C Chevalerva
Lumslen, J F
Leather, J D, Dr
Laundry, A J W
Lovegrove, W H
Lambert, F G
Milchell, W J
Maven, Ada, Miss
Mohomed Ismail
Macduff, A
Monhague, J D
Muller, Miss F H
Maidment, J J
Muller, H
Newson, C M
Nelson, F
Newton, Francis, Miss
Nicholas, J
Naylor, H A
O'Hears, P
Owen, C
Penton, T
Paterson, A R
Pritchard, Finlay
Pelkinton, Miss
Pien, Joseph
Peweda, Francis D
Prince, Pierre D'Orambez
Rogers, A S
Roper, E A, Mrs
Raindoir, R
Rosin, S
Roper, E W
Rustom Settna
Roberts, P M
Samuel, F
Senger, A M J
Sorabji Nusurwanji Kuka
Strugnell, A C
Smith, Gisleove
Simpson, J
Spanian, A, Mrs
Sharpe, F S
Smith, N
Schilberman, Mrs Emura
Sakoelker, A, Mr
Saldanha, La Martin
Thomas, Mr Robert
Tobb, Miss
Thomas, E A Simon
Tamasso, Marchetto
Tomlin, R E
Treoor, H E
Treoor, A S
Trott, K H
Torkeltanba Joseph
Thornton, John
Thuiner, E
Tehecus, T W
White, P
Wilson, A C
Wardroper, Col
Warren, Thomas
Warwick & Co
Wengaren, Miss
Walton, H
Williams, W K
Wynkoop, P S (Revd)

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3634 G. Silver Brooch. Rs. 6 cash.
3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration, Rs. 5 cash.
3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch Rs. 8 cash.
3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch. Rs. 7 cash.
3640 G. Silver Bangle, Rs. 6 cash.
3641 G. Silver Watch Chain, Rs. 13 cash.
3642 G. Silver Watch Chain, Rs. 12 cash.
3643 G. Silver Watch Chain, Rs. 9 cash.
3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle. Rs. 9 cash.

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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From *The Lancet* March, 12th, 1887.

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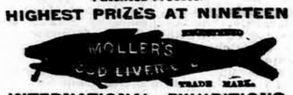

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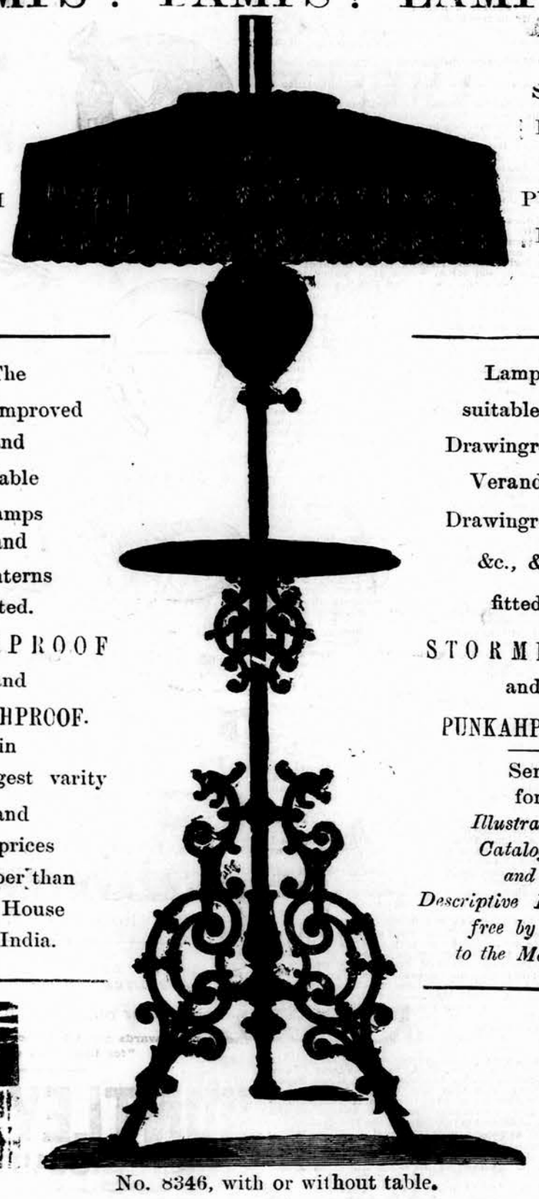

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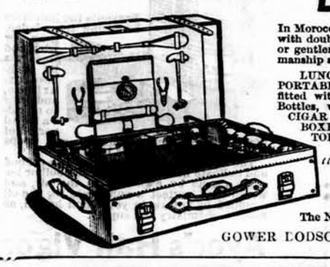

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